THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 152

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Poll-Tax Exemption Voted; British Ask War £1 Billion; Women's Fashions Curbed

The World's Day—May 25, 1943

New England: Bay State Servicemen Exempted

The Massachusetts Senate today concurred with the House in calling a joint legislative convention on Thursday to reconsider a previous convention's rejection of a constitutional amendment to permit absentee voting by persons physically unable to go to the polls.

New Bedford citizens emerged victorious in their Victory Week competition with residents of Luton, England, by purchasing $7,390,334 worth of War Bonds compared to the $5,813,464 total bought by their English challengers.

Bay State men in the military and naval service of the United States are exempted from payment of poll taxes under a House-approved bill passed to be engrossed today by the Massachusetts Senate.

The National Metal Trades Association Award of Merit will be given tomorrow to Oliver W. Bonnafe, of Hudson, Mass., research engineer for the Lapointe Machine Tool Company. Mr. Bonnafe, an inventor of broaching machines that have saved millions of dollars annually in the production of gun barrels, is flying to Chicago.

Regional office of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, formally opened in Boston today, will expedite Government's handling of strikes and threatened strikes, H. R. Colwell, Supervisor of the Service for this Region, predicted.

A resolution calling for a special legislative recess commission to investigate the business affairs of the American Society of Composers and Publishers, with a view to taxing profits of the organization, was adopted by Massachusetts Lower House.

In Europe: British Ask £1,000,000,000 for War

£1,000,000,000 to pay for running the war from early June to August has been requested by Sir Kingsley Wood, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Britain's war expenditures, Sir Kingsley told the House of Commons, amount to £13,560,000 daily.

Russian papers are giving prominent display to figures on American war supplies to the Soviet Union, announcing that Russia is getting priority in tanks and trucks, has received 45 per cent of all planes from America and will get one third of all Lend-Lease supplies this year.

Jews living in Sofia, Bulgaria, will be transferred to "certain provincial localities" within three days, the Berlin Radio reports.

Jews have been barred from residence in Amsterdam under a new ordinance which now excludes them from all of Holland, according to the Dutch News Agency, Aneta, which reports that wholesale arrests of Jews has been in progress for some time.

A Russian woman flier has received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the first time such an honor has been conferred upon a woman in this war. She is a pilot, Junior Lieutenant Vkokianosal, and was decorated along with 21 Air Force commanders.

The Australian legation in Moscow has agreed to represent British interests in Russia, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia has announced. Direct relations between Russia and the Polish Government in exile were broken off by Russia.

Nazi troops have made house-to-house search for guerrillas in Minsk, German-occupied Russian city, according to a Berlin dispatch to a Stockholm newspaper.

British prisoners of war, ill or wounded, numbering 700, will be exchanged at Izmir, Turkey, on June 1, for 2,709 Italian ill and wounded men now prisoners of the British.

Washington: WPB Restricts Women's Fashions

Now is the time for all women's fashions to come to a freeze, the War Production Board has decided. [Page 8.]

A $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease appropriations bill was approved by a Senate Appropriations Committee after elimination of a House-approved prohibition against the use of any of the funds for payment of subsidies on agriculture products.

A Senate Appropriations Subcommittee rejected a House decree against paying any salaries to three Government employees held by a House group to be unfit for Federal jobs. The three men are Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Island Government, and William E. Dodd and Goodwin Watson of the Federal Communications Commission.

Poll taxes were debated in the House and Southern congressmen were overwhelmed in their effort to block House consideration of a bill to outlaw the poll tax.

Fifteen per cent increase in allowance to dependents of servicemen because of higher living costs is being sought by Senator Lodge (R) of Massachusetts. The Government now contributes $28 and the enlisted man $22 of the $50 a month allowed a wife.

National: Russian Demand for More Food Urgent

An urgent demand for more food now for the Russian army and the people it is liberating confronted the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va. [Page 9.]

Production in three major rubber plants in Akron continued at a standstill with 49,000 C. I. O. employees still idle in protest against a National War Labor Board wage decision.

The National War Labor Board has approved wage increases of more than $1,000,000 for 10,683 New York Telephone Company employees under the "Little Steel" 15 per cent cost-of-living formula. The increases are retroactive to last Sept. 6.

Two alert youngsters who spotted "a Nazi plane" Sunday afternoon were let in on a secret when Army Air Corps officials to whom they reported it, escorted the boys, Joe Kaiser, and Harry Wombold, to Wright Field and allowed them to inspect the new type U. S. combat plane which had been going through experimental tests.

Increases of $35 to $40 a month for thousands of soft-coal supervisory employees have been approved, it was announced by Salary Stabilization officials of the Treasury Department, to maintain a differential between them and production workers whose earnings are increased by six-day employment.

Salary raises to $12,000 a year from $10,000 for members of the Interstate Commerce Commission were voted by the Senate.

Americas: Ecuadorean Navy Gets Two U. S. Craft

Two naval craft were turned over to the Ecuadorean Navy by Rear Admiral Clifford Van Hook, Commandant of the Panama Sea Frontier, acting in the name of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

45 Minutes of Potato Stampede

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25 (AP)—Sam Palmisano and his brother Frank were driving peacefully along to their market stall yesterday when housewives spotted fifty 100-pound sacks of potatoes in the truck, pleaded for them and got Sam to start selling.

Then Patrolman Max Oettel appeared, chased a crowd of between 50 and 75 persons and hauled Palmisano off to the police station for selling without a license. The merchant posted bond, got his license and went out.

Before he could get his truck from the police station he'd sold every spud at 10 cents a pound, tied up traffic and made a lot of potato-hungry Baltimoreans happy, including some policemen . . . all in the space of about 45 minutes.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 25, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
"The vision infinite" (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Drizzle

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:37 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:44 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:38 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:43 a. m.

Efforts Made To Show Jury Was Coerced

Bushnell the target of police attorneys in move to have the indictments declared invalid.

Under cross examination by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, John C. Roth, clerk of the Grand Jury which returned a blanket indictment on March 27 charging high Boston police officials with conspiracy to allow gambling in Boston, testified in Superior Court today that following the voting of the indictment on the night of March 26 he met Traffic Officer Harry Kopf at Back Bay.

The Attorney General, who is charged by the defendants with coercing the Grand Jury into returning an indictment which they seek to invalidate, cross-examined Mr. Roth at length following a morning which saw Defense Attorney Samuel Sears questioning the witness at length. By his questions the Attorney General was attempting to impeach the credibility of the witnesses.

Mr. Roth admitted before the Court that he had been in the Company of the Traffic Officer several times a week since the police officials had been indicted. However, he testified, nothing was said but "what had already been in the newspapers."

Stood Fast

Mr. Bushnell tried several times to get Mr. Roth to elaborate on his conversations with Mr. Kopf, but the witness stood fast on his testimony.

The witness also admitted that he had heard Mr. Bushnell on several occasions tell the Grand Jury that "you are supreme and masters of your own deliberations and subject to no one."

This morning Mr. Roth, under direct questioning by defense attorney, said that Mr. Bushnell told the Jury "that if we did not bring an indictment we were stopped. Our work was done."

Questioning Mr. Roth for 20 minutes before Judge James C. Donnelly, who yesterday declared that Mr. Bushnell was on trial, Attorney Sears asked Mr. Roth if he recalled the proceedings that went on in the Grand Jury room the day before the indictment was returned.

30-Minute Talk

Mr. Roth said that he did. Further questioning of the witness by Mr. Sears brought out the testimony that Mr. Bushnell made a 30-minute talk before the Grand Jury after all the evidence was in and before the indictment was returned.

Asked what Mr. Bushnell had said, Mr. Roth replied:

"The thing that stands in my mind is that before we parted the Attorney General told us that if we did not bring an indictment we were stopped. Our work was done."

At the conclusion of this questioning Mr. Sears asked the witness whether he was referring to the investigation into the police department. Mr. Roth's answer was, "Yes."

Personal Desires

Earlier in the testimony Mr. Roth was asked by the defense attorney if Mr. Bushnell said anything about personal desires or wishes. The reply was in the negative.

"Did Mr. Bushnell say anything about the effect of the verdict?" the defense attorney asked. Mr. Roth said that he did not.

Persisting in his effort to adduce testimony to substantiate the defense's charge that Mr. Bushnell had coerced the Grand Jury Mr. Sears asked the witness if Mr.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Lend-Lease Passes $11,102,000,000, Allies Increase Their Return to U.S.; Civilians Flee Bombed Italian Area

Morale crisis develops as Allied raids grow over mainland and islands.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The air offensive remains the big news.

Thousands of terrorized civilians are fleeing from southern Italy and the Mediterranean islands to escape an almost continuous rain of Allied bombs, according to reports reaching Switzerland.

In 24 hours more than 300 American planes have attacked nine important defense targets in Sardinia, while other United States and Allied craft have bombed Pantelleria Island, San Giovanni and Reggio on the toe of the Italian boot, and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. In addition, 12 more planes have been shot down in combat, raising the six-day toll of Axis aircraft destroyed in the Mediterranean theater to at least 329.

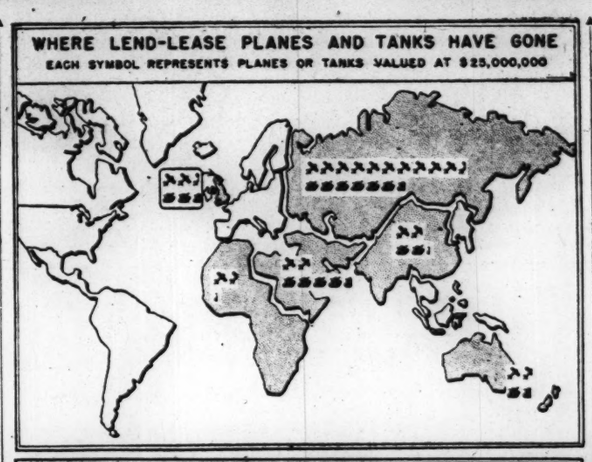
There is every indication that the Axis, already seriously wounded in the Ruhr, is facing a military and morale crisis of the first magnitude in Italy. The situation in the southern end of the country, below Rome, may be similar to that which prevailed in France in the spring of 1940, when the roads were hopelessly clogged with fleeing refugees. If that is the case, the Axis may find itself gravely handicapped in getting troops and equipment into the bombardment zones.

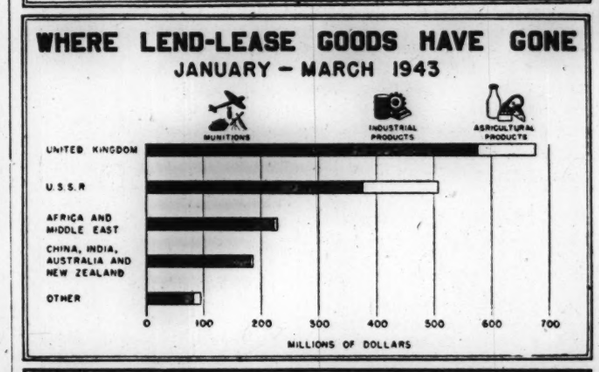
A Rome radiocast admits that part of Cagliari, the Sardinian Capital, has been evacuated; Crown Prince Humbert has warned the Italians that they are short of arms and must throw all their "spiritual and physical strength" into the struggle, and Mussolini reportedly has called another emergency meeting of his party chieftains.

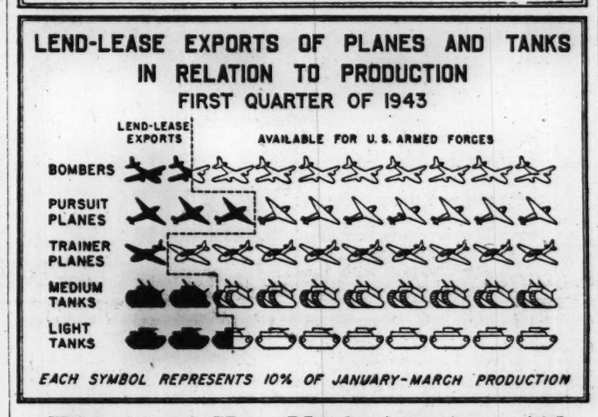
The RAF's night bombers are enjoying a respite after their record assault on Dortmund, Germany, but a strong force of Allied raiders is over Europe again today, presumably attacking Boulogne, Dieppe, and other French coastal towns. Roundabout radio reports say the Germans have been unable to get fires in Dortmund under control because of a water shortage resulting from the breaching of the Möhne and Eder Dams.

The Nazi newspaper Völkischer Beobachter, by the way, provides some first-hand evidence of the havoc caused in the Ruhr. It says there is not a single person in the heavily raided cities of the valley who has not suffered

Continued on Page 6, Column 1







Where and How Much American Aid

President reports anew to Congress on scope of mutual-aid program; 12 per cent of total war expenditure allocated; more munitions sent to Russia than to Great Britain.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The United States is outbuilding the Axis nations in every category of modern arms and delivering the goods around the globe in preparation for "offensives that will end only in Berlin and Tokyo," President Roosevelt declared today in his quarterly Lend-Lease report to Congress, which disclosed that aid furnished by this program had totaled $11,102,000,000 up to April 30.

The report, disclosing that the Government had allocated a full 12 per cent of the United States war expenditures to Lend-Lease, testified to ever-increasing dividends in return in the shape of growing amounts of "reverse lend-lease" from other nations, a French army rearmed and rejuvenated with Lend-Lease equipment, larger production capacities in Allied nations due to Lend-Lease tools and, not least, enhanced prospects of ultimate victory.

Lend-Lease aid amounted to $688,000,000 in March, and $783,000,000 in April—the two months covered by the report.

In his letter of transmittal to Congress, President Roosevelt emphasized that Lend-Lease operations, besides paving the way for victory through supplying arms and equipment to the United Nations, were now beginning to build good will in the wake of the advancing armies, through distribution of foods and supplies to newly-liberated peoples.

"Our Lend-Lease operations in North and West Africa—the first of the liberated areas — have demonstrated how a free people can aid in the defeat of the Axis," he declared. "In this victory, our military operations have been backed up by the friendly support of the peoples behind the lines. We also were aided by the new French armies. They were equipped with Lend-Lease weapons.

"As we progress to victory, the United Nations have brought and are bringing food for the starving and medicine for the sick in the area which we set free. Our promises are being fulfilled in deeds. Our integrity is enlisting the peoples and resources of these areas as effective fighting partners in the common fight against Axis aggression and tyranny."

Raw Materials Stressed

The report disclosed that the United States, through Lend-Lease, was now stressing the shipment of the raw materials for munitions and the machinery to fabricate them, and farm equipment and seeds for sowing—a development which is enabling Russia, North Africa, Great Britain and other lands to fabricate or grow more of their own essential supplies, both guns and groceries.

Thus, for the arsenals of the United Nations the United States has to date sent more than $1,950,000,000 worth of machinery, tools, steel, armor plate, aluminum, chemicals, and other equipment for making guns, planes, tanks, and ships. To Russia have gone 10,000 tons of seeds to aid the Soviet Union in re-establishing its granaries beyond the Ural Mountains and elsewhere.

Of the more than $11,000,000,000 furnished through Lend-Lease since the program was begun on March 11, 1941, $9,214,000,000 represents the value of goods transferred to the United States' allies and $1,888,000,000 the value of services rendered. Munitions have accounted for 46 per cent of the total aid extended; industrial materials and equipment for Allied war production 22 per cent; agricultural products 15 per cent, and shipping and other services 17 per cent.

March Efforts Highest

Testifying to the growth in Lend-Lease operations was the March, 1943, figure for exports as distinct from allocations and services rendered. March exports totaled $712,000,000 and represented the war's highest peak, amounting to more than twice that of the corresponding month in 1942 and being 20 per cent higher than any previous month. Figures for April exports as distinct from allocations are not yet available.

The United States has sent through Lend-Lease over $1,000,000,000 worth of guns, ammunition, and bombs to its allies, the report disclosed. It has shipped $900,000,000 worth of airplanes abroad by ship and hundreds have been flown overseas under their own power. More than $600,000,000 worth of military motor vehicles and over $500,000,000 worth of tanks have been actually shipped.

To feed fighting allies, the United States has shipped more than $1,600,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Most of this has been food for Russia, for the Soviet Army, for Britain, and for British armed forces around the globe. Agricultural products shipped into Africa and the Middle East in the period between April 1, 1942, and April 1, 1943, totaled $43,513,000.

Omitting no department of today's manifold lend-lease operations, the report set forth that under the Lend-Lease program the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Middle East In Economic 'Revolution'

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, May 25—A quiet revolution in the lives of millions of persons throughout the Middle East is just getting under way here. If permitted to proceed uninterrupted it is destined to alter drastically the age-old economic life of a vast area right in the middle of the important crossroad between the East and West.

This peaceful revolt which is being directed against practices that have long kept a large part of this area at a near-starvation level is in the hands of a group of Anglo-American experts comprising the Middle East Supply Center. The work of these men has had appreciable results from a military viewpoint and is expected to have a lasting effect long after the present war is just a memory.

For the Center, which has been forced to devote almost its entire attention during the first two years of its existence to matters directly or wholly affecting the military operations in this area, at last is able to concentrate primarily on the task of improving the economic life in some dozen countries. As one person put it, the war has now reached a stage permitting the Center to begin the "positive" phase of its work.

Significant Advances

Enough has been accomplished already in modernizing the badly outmoded economy of the Middle East to give great hope of far more significant advances in the future.

Many results of the Center's efforts are now visible throughout the area, and many more will become apparent during the next 12 months. Although representatives refuse to indulge in rosy predictions about their program which is still being worked out day by day, it is obvious that many problems which have kept the Middle East poverty stricken and hungry for centuries are now being resolutely attacked for the first time.

The Center's success in harmonizing mideastern economy with the exacting military demands of the Allies during the past two years

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Swedish Policies Directed To Russia and America

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 25—Sweden's foreign policy is moving in two directions simultaneously—toward Russia and the United States.

It was once possible to define Sweden's external affairs from this simple statement:

"Every Swedish family either has a second cousin in America or a great-grandfather whose ancestral home was burned by Russians."

The American has now become a first cousin. And the Swedish grandfather is on the road to being superceded by the Swedish industrialist seeing Russia as one of the biggest potential postwar markets. Both changes transcend domestic importance. For the Swedish attitude regarding the Soviets may prove an important element in the reorientation of Northern Europe after the war.

And the strengthening feeling toward the United States not only brings Sweden closer to the United Nations but promises expansion of important cultural collaboration.

Premier Outlines Policies

The attitude of Sweden both to Russia and the United States has been outlined for the visiting American correspondents by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson and Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther.

We asked Mr. Hansson whether he sees any basis for present and postwar co-operation with Russia.

This question is important anent the view widely held in Sweden that Russia is the traditional enemy, and there is concern over Russian liquidation of the bourgeois during the occupation of the Baltic states as well as fears engendered by the Russian wars with Finland.

"The relations between Russia and Sweden are good," the Prime Minister replied. "It has been our incessant aim to promote these relations, and I see no reason why this course cannot be pursued."

Relations With Russia

It is a cautious statement because the trend toward Russia is still the most delicate matter in Swedish policy. Mr. Hansson elaborated upon it by pointing out that commercial relations with Russia have considerable historical precedent, including the trade treaty with the Soviets negotiated after the winter war and still on the books despite interruption when the Finnish hostilities reopened.

The Social Democratic majority within the present coalition Government is carrying Sweden toward its first steps of collaboration with the Soviet.

Officials, such as the Finance Minister, Ernst Johannes Wigforss, one of the most influential figures in Swedish politics, and Oesten Undén, Chairman of the Riksdag Foreign Relations Committee, have expressed to our group a keen appreciation of the fact that Russia with a wave of the hand won't

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Cut in Bus Service in Effect; Little Discomfort Is Reported

Despite dire predictions to the contrary, Boston's first day under curtailed bus service today resulted in no noticeable overcrowding of transportation facilities — either train, bus, or street car, company officials reported.

So smoothly and efficiently had the plan been worked out by the bus operators, that only the minimum of discomfort had resulted to the traveling public. Rush hour trips remained very much as usual, since the curtailment, except in scattered instances, was confined to the more lightly-traveled hours.

Retail Deliveries

At the same time, the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington warned that "the gasoline shortage in the East is expected to become increasingly serious during the next 60 days and additional restrictions may be necessary for the duration of the emergency." One "additional restriction" will be the prohibition on retail deliveries of alcoholic liquor, soft drinks, ice cream, furs, and some other commodities, scheduled to go into effect Thursday at 12:01 a. m.

Text of the latter order from ODT revealed that retail deliveries of alcoholic beverages and beer were to be forbidden. Also on the prohibited list are soft drinks, tobacco products, confectioneries, ice cream or ices, magazines and periodicals, cut flowers except for funerals, ornamental shrubs, toys, novelties, jewelry, furs, radios, phonographs, and antiques.

The order applies to the entire Eastern States gasoline shortage area, and judging from information obtained yesterday by the New England delegation in Congress, neither it nor the ban on pleasure driving is likely to be relaxed in the visible future.

Officials of the Petroleum Administration for War told the New Englanders that although fuel oil supplies for next winter might be about as good as last winter, or perhaps a little better, every possible conservation of gasoline must be exercised in order to build up stocks of fuel oil. The plight of New England's resort industry, hard-hit by pleasure driving restrictions, was explained by the Congressmen, but even then the officials insisted there would be no lifting of the ban.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts declared his group would press for

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Federal Food Line Weathers Attacks on Numerous Fronts

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — Federal officials, charged with the enormous job of feeding military and civilian populations here and abroad without letting prices get out of line, plugged ahead in their task today, despite floods, resignations, and Congressional conflicts.

Though even the weather has gone against them, those in charge of the food front were not entirely downed. War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis announced that he was sending M. Clifford Townsend, his special representative, to St. Louis, Mo., to meet with Midwest governors and commissioners of agriculture for the formulation of a joint program of Federal and state action to counteract recent flood damage to fertile Midwest farmlands.

In Washington, criticism against the Office of Price Administration's price-control efforts mounted. Seven resignations were handed to Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, two of which were said to have been prompted by policy differences. The two who resigned because of disagreements with OPA policy were Charles H. Fleischer, Price Executive of the Distribution Branch, and Edward H. Phelps, Jr., acting head of the Distribution Price Section.

Roll-Back Confusion

A good deal of the present low morale was attributed to confusion and uncertainty of the OPA's new price roll-back system, presumably to be paid for out of subsidy funds which Congress has not yet appropriated.

A 10 per cent cut in retail prices of butter, coffee, and meat has been ordered into effect by OPA during the first few weeks in June, but the Government has not yet made plain to these trades how they are to be compensated for the losses incurred in the roll back.

Though the greatest price increases have been in fresh vege-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Quick Handling Of Strikes Seen By New Office

Quicker handling of labor disputes will be effected by the United States Conciliation Service in New England through the regional office it is setting up in Boston, H. R. Colwell of Washington, Supervisor for this region, forecast here today.

The office, located at 294 Washington Street, was formally opened this afternoon with a reception for officials of other Federal and state labor agencies. Mr. Colwell came to Boston in part for this event.

"Heretofore requests for conciliators to help in adjusting labor disputes were made direct to Washington," he said. "From now on, whenever there is a threatened strike or a strike, management or labor should immediately contact our Boston office, asking the assignment of a commissioner of conciliation.

"Our service is built on rendering assistance within 24 hours from the time request is made on us. Due to the crowded communications facilities at Washington caused by the war, assignments have often been delayed as much as 24 hours.

"Delays of this kind will now be eliminated by our New England office. We in Washington will be in contact with it by long-distance all the time.

"Assignments of commissioners to disputed cases will still be made from our Washington office headquarters.

"This is the first regional office we have ever had in New England. We hope to make it a focal point which will bring our service closer to labor and management."

Previously the Federal conciliators in this region have had to work out of their homes or hotels. Few people have known who they were, where they could be reached, or what the system was for enlisting the assistance of the Conciliation Service. That was one of the difficulties.

Now they not only will have a local headquarters but this is located along with the other regional offices of the United States Department of Labor here in the Old South Building.

Increase in the number of conciliators contributed to the betterment of their facilities.

"Prior to Pearl Harbor most of this area was covered by three conciliators," Mr. Colwell observed. "Now we have eight hereabouts, and 12 in all for New England. That is one reason why we are keeping strikes down to a minimum. We are able to service them.

"Labor conditions in New England at this time are very healthy," Mr. Colwell added, "and production is being maintained at the quota in most instances and in many above it. Both management and labor are to be congratulated on their co-operative support of the war effort."

Aviation Cadets Leave North Station

By a Staff Photographer

65 Greater Boston Young Men Embark for Army Air Training

Another large shipment of recently enlisted Army Aviation Cadets left for Fort Devens this morning from North Station. After a short period to complete processing, the men will be sent to a southern training camp, where they will begin their courses for pilot, navigator, or bombardier in the Army Air Corps.

Bus Service Cut in Effect In Boston Area

Continued from Page 1

construction of an oil pipe line from Albany to Boston and for rapid completion of barges already under construction.

Meanwhile, reports from State and local police indicated that compliance with the pleasure-driving regulations had been satisfactory over the week end. Parked cars in downtown Boston last night were estimated to number only about one-quarter of what they usually are.

As yet no official orders have emanated from Washington prescribing curtailment of bus travel, beyond the general order which extended the validity of the current "T" rations to July 26. Such orders are expected momentarily, and in the meantime the bus operators have voluntarily cut operation 20 per cent on advice of the local ODT. "This will at least leave them in a better position," pointed out an ODT spokesman today, "to meet whatever restrictions Washington eventually outlines." The extension of time on "T" rations amounted to 40 per cent reduction in quantity of gasoline.

Civilian Defense Director Joseph M. Loughlin urged New England State defense councils and their 1,481 local affiliates to increase the number of car-sharing clubs.

Big Cash Prize Comes to Camp And Shows Private Is Artist

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A buck private on K. P. opened his mail one day, at a United States Army camp, and found a check for $3,000. Since there was nothing in the canteen he wanted to spend it on, he handed it to his commanding officer, for safe keeping. For the first time since his induction, so the story goes, Private Jack Levine really made an impression on his superior. Curiosity increased when the camp began to receive telephone calls from New York, inquiring about matters of publicity.

The young man, it was discovered, had carried off one of the two second prizes in the nationwide "Artists for Victory" show held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, last winter. He is a Boston artist, still in his twenties, who had established himself in art circles long before his commanding officer discovered his talent. To the latter's credit, according to officials of the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, he murmured, "We've got to take care of your hands," or words to that effect and relieved the painter of some of the scrubbing and polishing chores. Shortly afterward Private Levine became a corporal, and he is now in Australia with the rating of technical sergeant.

He began to draw as a child, at a community center class, in one of Boston's congested areas, and later attended the Saturday classes at the Museum of Fine Arts. He was considered a brilliant student there. Evidently distressed by the neglect of the slum districts he painted them in all the detail of their poverty and litter, showing as a youth a strong social attitude in his work.

At 19 he "re-evaluated" all his ideas, he has declared, and went to work on the local Work Projects Administration art project. In 1939 he held a one-man show in a downtown gallery in New York.

He is said to be an indefatigable worker and thinks nothing of devoting two years to one picture. The painting for which he won the prize of $3,000 is "String Quartet," a photograph of which appeared in this newspaper yesterday. It is one of 19 going on exhibition tomorrow at the Institute of Modern Art, selected from the 10,000 works in the New York "Artists for Victory" show.

Unitarian Laymen Mark Anniversary

Opening Anniversary Week of the American Unitarian Association, the Unitarian Laymen's League will hold its 24th anniversary dinner and annual meeting tonight at Arlington Street Church. The principal address will be given by William Roger Greeley, of Lexington, Acting President of the League. His subject is, Foundation Specifications. Also, results of the annual election by ballot of council members for a three-year term will be announced.

Coincidentally, the Unitarian Ministerial Union will hold its annual supper at the Twentieth Century Association. Thus supper will follow the annual meeting of the Union which takes place this afternoon.

A service of commemoration and consecration in honor of Unitarians who have given their lives in the service of their country in the present war will be held at the First Church in Boston tonight.

Tomorrow evening, the Ware Lecture will be given in the First Church in Boston by Dr. Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His subject, "The World We Want." The Moderator of the American Unitarian Association will preside, and the Rev. Wallace W. Robbins, President of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, will conduct the brief worship service.

During the day, Wednesday, there will be services and business meetings of the various inter-organizations, including the American Unitarian Association, American Unitarian Youth, General Alliance of Unitarian and Liberal Christian Women, Religious Arts Guild, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Unitarian Festival Committee, Unitarian Laymen's League, and the Unitarian Ministerial Union.

Exhibitions during the week at the Beacon Street headquarters of the Association will be devoted to educational materials, church management aids, and promotional literature.

A Religious Education Luncheon will be held at the Vendome Hotel Wednesday noon, and the American Unitarian Youth Supper will take place at Arlington Street Church on Thursday evening.

Thursday's sessions will include early morning services at King's Chapel, the 118th annual meeting of the Association in Arlington Street Church Auditorium, and Workshop Sessions in King's Chapel House and at First Church in Boston.

Meetings are open to the public, except business meetings or as specified otherwise.

Sitting on Top of the World

By a Staff Photographer

Circus Continues at Boston Garden All This Week

Perched high on the Latin-America float of the United Nations spectacle, "Let Freedom Ring," Felix Adler, known as the King of Clowns, is a favorite with all circus audiences. The Big Show of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus holds two performances daily all this week at the Boston Garden.

Amended Life-Sentence Bill Is Passed by Bay State House

State House Roundup

On a roll call vote of 113-to-94 the Massachusetts House today adopted an amendment to the so-called "death penalty bill," leaving the severity of punishment in murder cases entirely with the jury. The amendment was proposed by Governor Saltonstall.

As originally passed by both the House and Senate the bill gave juries the right to recommend life imprisonment in first degree murder cases, but left final judgment with the Court. The Governor returned the bill stating that he believed in its principle but felt that the burden of final decision should be removed from the Judge.

This was the sixth roll-call vote taken in the House on the controversial issue. The amended bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence. Failure of the Senate to adopt the amendment would probably mean defeat for the measure as the Governor has indicated that he would veto the bill in its original form.

Old-Age Assistance

A new old-age assistance law, setting up mandatory budgets for aid to the aged and revising former statutes, has been adopted by the Massachusetts House.

The bill gives the State Department of Public Welfare more complete control over old-age assistance throughout the mandatory budget provision which would allow the State to withhold reimbursements to cities and towns which have failed to draft budgets equal to those set up by the State.

Four roll call votes—three of them on amendments—were taken before the bill was passed. Final vote was 189 to 3, with Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Stuart Rand (R) of Boston, and Clarence A. Wood (R) of Hopkinton, voting against the measure.

Salary Bill Signed

Salaries of the State Executive Councilors and several commissioners of State Departments have been increased by bills signed by Governor Saltonstall.

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long's salary was raised from $7,500 to $8,500 and those of Bank Commissioner Joseph E. Perry and Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington from $6,000 to $7,500. The Councilors' salaries, which had been $1,000 each, were doubled.

Survivors Land At Boston From Torpedoed Ship

Survivors from a United Nations merchant vessel of medium size, torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the North Atlantic early in April, have landed in Boston, the First Naval District announced today.

Previous to the sinking, the ship was chased by an undersea boat, with numerous shots exchanged. Heavy seas made the submarine's fire inaccurate, but the merchant ship's gun crew scored several very near misses, and the attacker gave up the chase and submerged. That night, however, the vessel was torpedoed. Forty-two of her crew of 80 men are missing. About 22 men were killed while attempting to launch a motor lifeboat when a torpedo struck close by.

As the survivors pulled away from the sinking ship, the attacking submarine surfaced al side one of the boats. The sub...rine commander demanded the boat to "come alongside."

Due to the very high seas, this order was impossible to carry out.

They were then ordered to have one of their men jump into the sea and swim to the submarine. The captain dived overboard, and the other survivors could see the red light on his lifejacket bobbing as he was picked up and disappeared into the conning tower of the U-boat. A few minutes later, the submarine returned and ordered the boat to pick up the captain again. The survivors saw him jump into the sea, but there was no red light to guide them to him, and despite his cries, they were unable to locate him. The captain is missing.

The three lifeboats became separated in the heavy weather, and had difficulty in keeping afloat, one of them being badly damaged in launching. The men were forced to bail at the rate of 100 buckets an hour, and their efforts to rig a sea anchor were frustrated when the anchor carried away. Several days later they were spotted by a patrol plane, which dropped greatly needed supplies and flares.

After five days adrift, two boatloads of survivors were picked up by Canadian and British rescue ships. The third is presumed to have been lost in the stormy weather, as an empty, overturned lifeboat was found in the vicinity.

Efforts to Show Jury Coerced

Continued from Page 1

Bushnell had said that he couldn't go any further in the event no indictment was returned.

Mr. Roth said that he didn't recall.

Asked if the Attorney General had said before the Grand Jury: "This is my only chance," Mr. Roth again said "I don't recall" and then added, "but I don't think it was said."

Discussed Evidence

The witness further testified under questioning by defense attorney that Mr. Bushnell discussed the evidence and it was "for them to weigh and appraise." He then volunteered the information that the Attorney General did not comment on any particular phase of the evidence, though he did comment on the lack of memory on the part of some of the witnesses.

Asked who was in the Grand Jury room Mr. Roth named Frank G. Volpe and William F. Hayes, ...h Assistant Attorneys General. He also said that "in his opinion" Harold Seidenburg was in the Grand Jury room." Mr. Seidenburg, now an Assistant Attorney General, didn't become officially connected with the Attorney General's office until three days after it was alleged he was seen in the Grand Jury room.

The defendants yesterday scored in their pleas of abatement seeking to invalidate the indictment against them when Judge Donnelly told the Attorney General that he was on trial for alleged "misfeasance."

Judge Donnelly made this statement to Attorney General Bushnell after the State prosecutor had said that defense counsel, in presenting pleas to abate and quash the conspiracy charge, were attempting to "try the grand jury" that returned the indictment.

Thereupon Judge Donnelly told Mr. Bushnell that "you are the fellow on trial in this case and not the grand jury." The Attorney General quickly retorted that he was ready to go on trial at any time, before any tribunal.

Deputy Sheriff Harry I. Timilty, brother of Police Commissioner Timilty, testified yesterday that Harold Seidenburg had been present at the grand jury proceedings three days before he was sworn in as an Assistant Attorney General. According to law, all persons are excluded from grand jury sessions except the jurors, one witness, and qualified prosecutors.

Mr. Seidenburg was called to the stand where he testified he was not in the grand jury room prior to his qualifying for Assistant Attorney General. He said that he was in the anteroom three days before he t... the oath of office and that he ... been cautioned by Mr. Bushneli ... to enter the grand jury room. However, he did enter the grand jury room as soon as he became an Assistant Attorney General, he said.

The defendants waived their rights to a jury hearing of their pleas. They were Police Commissioner Timilty, Deputy Supt. James R. Claflin, Deputy Supt. John M. Anderson, Capt. John A. Dorsey, Capt. Edward J. Keating, and Sergt. Arthur M. Eunson. The seventh defendant, Supt. Edward W. Fallon, is recovering from an illness.

Expected Halting In Trucking Strike Fails to Appear

Despite decision of last night to call off the truck drivers' strike which has cut into long-distance hauling between Boston and New York, the stoppage unexpectedly continued today.

"We had an agreement last night to go to the War Labor Board, the grievances of the men were to be straightened out there, and they were to go back to work, leaving things in status quo," Myer Marks, President of the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, said this morning. "But the men have not returned to work."

Inquiry among some of the other six companies caught in the tieup, showed their men also were still out. Union leaders said some went back and others didn't.

The strike was unauthorized by the teamsters' union, and an official sent to Boston from its headquarters at Indianapolis yesterday ordered the men back to their jobs.

The union has apparently lost control of its men, according to feeling in the industry. Why they didn't return was not known this morning to the operators. Conferences were on in hope of termination.

Cause of the dispute is a demand for higher pay. The majority of the truck drivers who are members of Local 25 of the teamsters did not go out. Many of those who stayed on their jobs are already receiving the higher pay asked by the striking minority.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington
704 Washington
7 School St.
1136 Washington
632 Washington
10 Scollay Sq.

Harvard Commencement on Thursday Conferring Only One Honorary Degree

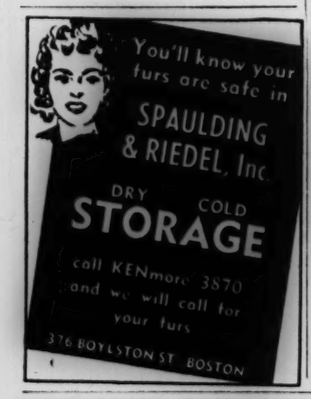
Harvard University will confer only one honorary degree at its 307th Commencement, Thursday. The name of the recipient will not be announced in advance, it was learned.

Telescoped from the usual five days, this year's exercises will all take place Thursday in the Tencentary Theater in the Yard in front of Widener Library, beginning at 1:30 p. m. Graduates include more than 4,000 officers studying at six Army service schools and four Navy service schools.

In a ritual established by three centuries of tradition, the Sheriff of Middlesex County will open the exercises by rapping the platform thrice with his sword scabbard. Edward Kennard Rand, Pope Professor of Latin, Emeritus, will deliver a salutatory oration in Latin. President James Bryant Conant, of Harvard, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, U. S. A., Commanding General of the First Service Command will award the degrees to the academic students and the certificates of training to officer students, respectively.

After the Commencement, the quadrangle will be cleared for the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association, of which Joseph Clark Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, is President. Governor Saltonstall will present the greetings of the Commonwealth, and President Conant will announce this year's gifts to the University.

Class Day exercises are scheduled for tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Dr. David M. Little, Secretary of the University and Master of Adams House, is Chief Marshal. The class oration will be delivered by John E. Corrigan, Jr., of Chicago; the class poem by Thomas N. Bridge of Franklin, Ohio, and the class ode by Richard N. Swift of Bloomfield, N. J.


You'll know your furs are safe in
SPAULDING & RIEDEL, Inc.
DRY COLD
STORAGE
call KENmore 3870
and we will call for your furs
376 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

HARVARD UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT, May 27, 1943

Admission to the Yard

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day after twelve o'clock noon. Only members of the Governing Boards of the University, members of the Faculties, Officers of Instruction and Administration, Candidates for Degrees, Students in Army or Naval Training Schools, and Alumni will be admitted without tickets.

The Johnston, McKean, Class of 1877, Class of 1889, and the Samuel Dexter Gates will be used.

Commencement Procession

The Governing Boards of the University, their guests, members of Faculties and Officers of Administration are requested to assemble before 1.45 p. m. in the Widener Library, entering by the Class of 1877 Gate.

Alumni are requested to assemble before 1:15 p.m. in Sever Quadrangle, entering by the gates on Quincy Street. All Alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority.

Candidates for Degrees in gowns or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals before 1:30 p. m. between the Memorial Church and Thayer Hall.

Students in the Army Training Schools will assemble under the direction of their officers before 1:30 p. m. in the rear of Robinson Hall between Robinson Hall and Hunt Hall.

Students in the Naval Training Schools will assemble under the direction of their officers before 1:30 p. m. in the Yard near University Hall.

Admission to ticket holders

No one will be admitted without a ticket except those authorized to join the Commencement Procession. Ticket holders will enter by the Class of 1889 Gate and the Samuel Dexter Gate on Massachusetts Avenue. No cameras will be allowed.

Change of Programme in Case of Rain
Admission to Sanders Theatre

In case of rain the Commencement Exercises will be held in Sanders Theatre and special tickets will be needed, as ordinary tickets do not admit to Sanders Theatre. Owing to the small size of this Theatre only a limited number of tickets will be available. Ticket holders will enter from Kirkland Street by the north transcept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

Commencement Procession

In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and Alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, Alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees and representatives of Army and Naval Training Schools will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association

Alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing who wish to attend the annual meeting of the Alumni Association will assemble in Memorial Hall at about 3:00 p. m. As many as possible will be seated in Sanders Theatre.

REGINALD FITZ
University Marshal
HENRY C. CLARK
Secretary of The Harvard Alumni Association

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Drizzle

Boston and Vicinity: "Drizzle along the coast; little change in temperature tonight; not so warm Wednesday forenoon; moderate winds.

Maine: Little change in temperature tonight; scattered showers in west portion; not so warm Wednesday forenoon.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight; scattered showers; not so warm Wednesday forenoon.

Vermont: Scattered showers and thunder showers early tonight. Little change in temperature tonight; not so warm Wednesday forenoon.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Scattered showers and thunder showers west of the Connecticut River early tonight; little change in temperature tonight; not so warm Wednesday forenoon.

Rhode Island: Drizzle along the immediate coast; little change in temperature tonight; not so warm Wednesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:12 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 5:09 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

'Rumors' Topic of Talk

"Rumors" will be the subject to be discussed by George C. Wiswell, Director of the Public Information Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club tomorrow at the Hotel Statler. Mr. Wiswell, who was a Lieutenant in the United States Air Corps in the last World War, has been conducting a survey all over the United States on war rumors and will give Rotary luncheon members and guests a recording of his findings.

Jordan Marsh Art Awards

James P. Saulnier won first prize in the fourteenth annual New England Contemporary Art Exhibit held for the past two weeks in the Jordan Marsh Galleries. His "Portrait of Lois" received the greatest popular vote and brought him the Richard Mitton award and $250 in cash. These were presented by Cameron S. Thompson, Vice-President of Jordan Marsh.

In Class B, landscapes, first prize went to Emile A. Gruppe for his "Winter-Vermont." He received the Mitton award and $100. John Whorf, well-known member of the Gloucester group, won in Class C with his water color "Rain on Tremont Street." He, too, received the Mitton award and $100.

The Jury Award, a new feature this year, consisting of the Mitton award and $100, was given to Private First Class G. Roy Morse for his painting "B. and A. Trainyards, Huntington Ave." Honorable mention by the Jury was accorded George L. Constantine for his "Still Life" and Janet Folsom for her portrait "The Children of the Hon. and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin."

Approximately 15,000 attended the exhibit, which was directed by Mrs. Margaret Brown of the Grace Horne Galleries.

Ration Book 3; Mail Cards Today

Mail your application cards for your No. 3 War Ration book today.

That's the renewed appeal made by the State Office of Price Administration which has asked residents of Massachusetts to disregard the June 1 date on the blanks.

Nearly 1,000 Boston high-school students have begun the work of processing the 4,500,000 ration books for the entire State, and the public is urged to send applications in at once so that the work may be completed before vacation closing of the schools.

She Gets Her Father's Medal

By a Staff Photographer

Posthumous Award to Lieut. Kenneth F. Kehoe

Marking the first time that a medal has been awarded to a child at First Service Command headquarters, Patricia Gail Kehoe, seven-months-old daughter of First Lieut. Kenneth Francis Kehoe, today received a Purple Heart Medal—a posthumous award to her father—from Maj. Gen. Sherman F. Miles, Commanding the First Service Command. General Miles is shown here pinning on the medal as Patricia is held by her mother, Mrs. Alicia Langford Kehoe. Lieutenant Kehoe, formerly of Lawrence, Mass., was killed in action in the North African area on March 30. He never saw his daughter.

Doolittle Pilot Visits R. I. Home

HAMILTON, R. I., May 25 (AP)—Lieut. Paul Conroy, the pilot who brought Gen. James H. Doolittle and most of his stranded Tokyo raiders out of China, is on furlough in this village, his home, today.

There is almost a steady stream of villagers to the local store where Lieut. Conroy's father reigns as proprietor and village postmaster, to hear first-hand accounts of their hero's exploits. They will give a big testimonial for him Thursday night.

While details of the rescue are military secrets Lieutenant Conroy, awarded the Army Air Medal and Silver Star for his service, said the Doolittle fliers were a happy bunch when he landed his big transport plane to pick them up. "Some of them even patted the tail of the plane," he said.

Samuel H. Capen

Samuel H. Capen of Dedham, who passed on Monday, was Sheriff of Norfolk County for 40 years prior to his retirement in 1939. During his years in that office many of the most widely known trials in the country occured within his jurisdiction. These included the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, the Willett-Sears civil case, and the Millen-Faber trial.

A native of Canton, he had been a member of the Canton Board of Selectmen, a Town Assessor, a member of the Overseers of the Poor, and an engineer of the Fire Department. He served as a Vice-President of the Dedham Institute of Savings; Director of the Norfolk & Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and was an active member of Masonic bodies.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on the "Enjoyment of Prints" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

N. Y. Meeting Honors Copernicus

Natural scientists gather to pay tribute to Polish astronomer; war effort of small nations lauded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—The 400th anniversary of the passing of Copernicus, great Polish astronomer, was celebrated by a distinguished gathering of natural scientists of this country, Poland, and other nations at Carnegie Hall here last night.

Chief feature of the meeting, presided over by Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, was the reading of messages from President Roosevelt and President Raczkiewicz of Poland, hailing the contributions of Poland and other small nations to the war effort and to civilization. The meeting was sponsored by the Kosciuszko Foundation and the Copernicus Quadrecentennial National Committee.

"Not only must great men and great nations be allowed to attain freedom," President Roosevelt wrote in part. "Liberty must be made progressively available to small states, to communities, and to the individual himself if humanity is to march forward into light and life. We must always remember that the creation and sweep of great liberalizing ideas may be the work of a single isolated individual, as it was in the case of Copernicus.

"By these reverent ceremonies, therefore, the people of America honor not only a great pioneer of our civilization; they recognize thereby the undying contributions that have come from the small nations of the world. Copernicus serves to remind us that small nations have given for the common advantage of all peoples many of the great enduring concepts which have enriched the life of man, this opportunity of living with the growing and unrestricted knowledge that man and his place in the universe lays on all of us so imperious a responsibility that we should pledge ourselves in the name of all venerated great men of ideas to strive to maintain that opportunity forever."

President Raczkiewicz recalled that the United Nations today were "waging mortal war in defense of that democratic way of living which enabled such geniuses as Copernicus and Benjamin Franklin to mature and to serve."

Copernicus citations were bestowed upon nine Americans and one Chinese at the meeting. They were: John Dewey, Walt Disney, Albert Einstein, Henry Ford, Ernest O. Lawrence, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Igor I. Sikorsky, Wendell M. Stanley, Orville Wright, and Dr. James Y. C. Yen of Chungking.

Arthur Szyk

Churchman, Scholar, and Astronomer

Copernicus represented as churchman and scholar—and more specifically as astronomer—by Polish artist Arthur Szyk.

Oil Flowing Eastward Again Through 8-Mile By-Pass Line

By the Associated Press

The turbulent Mississippi River and the smaller but unruly Illinois River—continuing their devastating course over a wide section—today threatened further disaster to an already flood-struck section of Illinois and Missouri.

The two seething streams poured out fresh torrents of water over man-built protective walls and there was no immediate indication they had spent their fury.

The concentration point in the six-state Midwest flood zone was along a 125-mile front of the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and along a 100-mile stretch of the Illinois from below Peoria, Ill., to the junction with the Mississippi.

Damage to crops, property, and livestock, already in the millions of dollars, mounted hourly as the waters from the two rivers laid waste new areas of rich farmlands, seriously interfered with industry and transportation, and drove hundreds from their homes. The number of persons homeless in the flood zone was estimated by the Red Cross at about 160,000.

As an army of soldiers, engineers, and civilian-defense workers proceeded with rescue work, relief, and other duties, a call was issued in Washington by War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis for a conference of governors and commissioners of agriculture in the flood states to formulate a program for state and Federal action to provide for food production in the harassed areas.

Mississippi and Illinois River Floods Threaten Further Damage in Midwest

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Veteran pipe-line crews fighting mud and water in one of the worst floods in Arkansas River history have restored the eastward flow of oil through the 24-inch war emergency pipe line.

Completion of an eight-mile-long temporary line by-passing a break the flood caused in the "big inch" was announced last night by W. Alton Jones, President of the War Emergency Pipeline, Inc., and of Cities Service Company.

Pumps were started immediately to boost an estimated 250,000 barrels of oil daily on its way to Norris City, Ill., for transshipment East by tank car.

Mr. Jones, in a telegram to Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, praised the men who slogged through the Arkansas lowlands near Little Rock to lay the detour line less than seven days after the break.

Volunteer crews of pipe-line experts and sections of 20-inch tubing for the temporary repairs were borrowed from the war emergency products pipe line under construction near by.

"Unless still-theatening flood conditions throughout Mississippi Valley create unforeseen additional difficulties," Mr. Jones said in his message to Mr. Ickes, "completion of the emergency service pipe line loop will help restore Eastern oil deliveries to the level achieved before the flood disaster to the 'big inch' pipe line."

The gap in "big inch" had been described by Secretary Ickes as the biggest blow to the East's supplies. It was discovered just before pleasure driving again was banned in 12 Eastern Seaboard states and the District of Columbia to save available civilian gasoline for farm machinery and essential vehicles.

East Coast supplies of fuel have shrunk to about 25 per cent of normal for this time of year, a recent American Petroleum Institute report showed.

Can Goods 'Not for Sale' Because Profit Is Too Low

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25 (AP)—The Indianapolis District Office of Price Administration has received reports of independent grocers placing "not for sale" signs on their stocks of canned vegetables as a protest of new price ceilings on some processed foods, James D. Strickland, Office Director, said last night.

Mr. Strickland said the grocers, located in Indianapolis, contend the prices do not allow them sufficient margin.

He said he had been advised the OPA could take no legal action against the grocers.

Rights Indefinite

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 25 (AP)—Equal rights for married women with men in handling their property had a hectic time in the Legislature May 24, and its future still is indefinite.

The storm started soon after the 1943 Legislature convened. The only woman member, Representative Mary Lou Baker of St. Petersburg, launched what she called the "married women's emancipation program."

She wanted women on juries, and she wanted women to have free rights to handle their property, to make contracts, to sue and to be sued, independently of their husbands, without having to go through courts to establish free dealer status.

The women-on-juries bill was killed. Then the House put a referendum clause into the equal rights bill and passed it. The bill proceeded to the Senate, but a Senate substitute was passed.

Later the Senate, after its own bill was killed, called up the original House bill, struck out the referendum clause, passed it 23 to 9, and sent it back to the House.

49,000 Rubber Workers Fail To Resume Ohio Production

AKRON, Ohio, May 25 (AP)—A War Department demand for a resumption of production at three major rubber companies went unanswered today as approximately 49,000 Committee of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers continued their work stoppage in protest of a War Labor Board wage decision.

Unionists at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the B. F. Goodrich Company and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company were urged to return to work by James P. Mitchell, industrial personnel director of the Army service forces.

The idle factories are normally engaged in production of such war materials as gas masks, barrage balloons, life belts, airplane de-icers, tank treads, antiaircraft guns and machine gun clips in addition to all types of combat and civilian tires.

Mr. Mitchell dispatched a telegram to Sherman H. Dalrymple, international URW President, who was in Washington for conferences with the War Labor Board. Contents of the wire were made public by international URW offices here.

Grave Concern

The stoppage of production of several plants in Akron in violation of your no-strike agreement has caused grave concern to the War Department," Mr. Mitchell stated.

"The products manufactured at these plants are highly essential and every moment lost jeopardizes the health and safety of our armed forces.

"It is your patriotic obligation to continue production without interruption and to resolve any disputes by recourse to the civilian agencies established for such purposes.

"Unless there is immediate return to full production, we can only conclude that neither your agreement nor the welfare of our armed forces is of any importance to the United Rubber Workers Union."

Picket Lines

After several minor scuffles yesterday between workers and pickets at entrances to Goodyear plants, the executive board of the Goodyear local advised its members not to try to force the picket lines.

In a statement the board reiterated its desire for a continuance of production, but advised its members "not to force their way into the plants."

Company spokesmen estimated 16,000 were absent at Firestone, 14,000 at Goodrich, and an equal number at Goodyear.

The work stoppages—described by union leaders as spontaneous—started Saturday after the WLB pared to three cents an hour its panel's recommendation of an eight-cent hourly wage increase.

Workers' straight time hourly earnings were said by the WLB to average $1.15-$1.20, and Goodrich reckoned its factory employees' April pay, including overtime, averaged $1.31 an hour and $53 weekly. The case was certified to the WLB nearly a year ago.

In a newspaper advertisement the unions attributed the walkout to a "lack of confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the WLB."

Equal Rights Amendment Rewritten

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—The 20-year-old proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution has been rewritten by the Senate Judiciary Committee, giving new hope to the 21 national organizations sponsoring it that Congress and the states will adopt it under the spur of expanded wartime employment of women.

The amendment formerly read: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Now it says: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." Also added was a clause specifying that "Congress and the several states shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation."

The amendment, as now written, would take effect five years after ratification in order to give states time to fall in line with the Federal principle of equality, and thus avoid some of the confusion which opponents of the amendment have said would result from passage of the Federal amendment.

States are given nine years to ratify.

Miss Alice Paul, of the National Woman's Party wrote the revised amendment after objection had been raised in the Committee to the original draft. The new wording, Miss Paul explained, parallels that of the suffrage amendment and thus would eliminate much legal argument.

The Senate Committee is expected to report the revised amendment out immediately.

The equal rights amendment has been a center of contention among women's organizations for many years. While all say they favor equal rights, one group has advocated removing discriminations in state laws one by one, while the National Woman's Party has wanted to do it in one blow with a constitutional amendment.

Spokesmen for the National League of Women Voters which has long opposed the equal rights amendment said today they had not had time to study the new wording but said offhand, it sounded "less obnoxious" than the original amendment.

The C. I. O. Women's Auxiliaries recently registered "the strongest possible opposition" to the old equal rights amendment which it held would "destroy protective industrial legislation and would impose extreme hardships on working women." The labor group argued that "it would undermine laws which relate to widow's pensions, the right of dependent wives and children to support of the husband and father, guardianship and many other rights affecting family relationships."

Records of the National Woman's Party show there are still more than 1,000 laws on American statute books discriminating against women.

A study of the "legal status of women in the U. S. A." made by the U. S. Women's Bureau a few years ago for the League of Nations said that many of the "discriminations" were only "differences" dictated by physical differences in the sexes or convenience."

To Church Insurance Committees

Because your fellow church members have entrusted you with the responsibility of adequately protecting their church home from loss by fire, we offer you this counsel . . . In normal times, as a class we find church property quite likely to be underinsured. Moreover, under today's conditions, because replacement values have soared, the difference between church values and the amount of church insurance carried is likely to be dangerously enlarged—your church stands to lose this in case of a bad fire . . If you have the slightest doubt regarding the adequacy of your protection, drop us a post card asking for an immediate check-up of your insurance at no cost to you—your local Hartford agent will make it promptly.

Don't handle your church insurance on the sad basis of "too little and too late"—write us NOW.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

DESTINATION

Experienced travelers bound for The Taft know they are headed for welcome economy!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.

7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

MAXIMUM UTILITY IN CLOTHES

Is there any article of clothing that wears better than a Brooks Suit? Wears well—not only in the sense of *standing up* under long use, but also in the sense of being cut and made to continue to *keep its good looks* as long as it holds together! No matter how many new models we make—and there are plenty of them—it is a dependable maxim that "no Brooks Suit ever goes out of fashion." And the record proves it.

Ready-made Suits, $58 to $92

Sixth Floor Shop Suits, $43 to $55

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET

BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

NEWBURY, CORNER BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

We were willing and able to take TOUGH JOBS

NEARLY EVERYBODY seems to know that the Chrysler Corporation makes Army tanks and that those tanks give a good account of themselves in battle, throughout the world.

For well over a year these big fighting machines have been produced in ever increasing quantities, but they are, after all, only a part of the total war production of this corporation.

That total war production includes twenty-one distinctly military products, for

"GUNS AND CANNON FOR ATTACK AND DEFENSE"

the use of our armed services and for the protection of civilian populations.

For the soldier we not only make tanks in which he engages the enemy in battle; we also make the trucks and combat vehicles which haul him and his equipment about. We make the stoves that heat his tents and barracks and the field kitchens on which his meals are cooked. We make refrigeration units which preserve his food in camp and in the field. We make the ammunition to defend him and the guns and cannon with which to shoot the ammunition.

For the Air Service we make bomber fuselages for the Army, and major bomber

"GYRO-COMPASSES FOR THE NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE"

sections for the Navy. We make landing gear for planes. In Chicago we are just completing a very large plant to make big airplane engines for long range bombers. We make the bomb racks to carry the bomb loads of the planes. We are making thousands upon thousands of Duralumin forgings and castings for all types of aircraft purposes.

For the Navy we are making vital parts of searchlights that the Navy uses to spot its targets. We are making the gyroscopic compasses that steer the ships of the Navy and Merchant Marine. We make pontoons for

"COMBAT CARS TO HAUL MEN AND EQUIPMENT INTO BATTLE"

lighterage and for the raising of ships that have been sunk. We make both pusher and puller types of tugs which are used all over the world from Iceland to Guadalcanal, on the rivers of South America, India and Russia. We make thousands of marine engines for many purposes—some of them for commando boats and things of that nature.

When we saw the war coming we knew that it would be a mechanical war and that no concern the size of the Chrysler Corporation would remain out of the picture.

We felt that institutions like ours should hold themselves free and in readiness to

"BIG AIRPLANE ENGINES FOR LONG RANGE BOMBERS"

take tough jobs—those things that require intense cooperation on the part of scientists, metallurgists, engineers; the volume jobs that require intimate knowledge of the tooling and mechanical processes necessary to make duplicate equipment in large volume.

Today finds us employing over eight thousand subcontractors. Fifty-eight cents of every dollar we receive for our war effort is passed on to somebody else who supplies us services, materials or parts. We are not only prime contractors ourselves, but we are also subcontractors for a number of other companies, ranging from such concerns as General Electric and Westinghouse, employing great numbers of people, to small and remote outfits of a few hundred men.

Many people ask "What about your post-war plans?" Our only plan is the present urgent one to win the war and win it quick. For every moment that we can shorten this war we feel that, as a people, we are lucky, and, as a Nation, fortunate.

Of course we think that after the war people will be driving automobiles and eating bananas, washing their clothes, wearing shoes, and that the styles of ladies' hats will change. We feel that business is an economic thing and that it tends to follow cycles. We think that if we keep our minds on the fact that we are sailing a boat on an economic sea, and that if we sail it according to the charts and the weather, and to the conditions

"THE MARINE ENGINES FOR COMBAT AND COMMANDO BOATS"

we find, that this Nation can go into its post-war effort with the same enthusiasm and the same desire to do a service to our 135 million people that is now being exhibited in this all-out war effort.

K. T. Keller

President, Chrysler Corporation

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Tanks . . . Tank Engines . . . Anti-Aircraft Guns . . . Bomber Fuselage Sections . . . Bomber Wings . . . Aircraft Engines . . . Wide Variety of Ammunition . . . Anti-Tank Vehicles . . . Command Reconnaissance Cars . . . Cantonment Furnaces . . . Troop Motor Transports . . . Ambulances . . . Marine Tractors . . . Weapon Carriers . . . Marine and Industrial Engines . . . Gyro-Compasses . . . Air-Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment . . . Powdered Metal Parts . . . Navy Pontoons . . . Field Kitchens . . . Bomb Shackles . . . Tent Heaters . . . Refrigeration Compressors . . . Aircraft Landing Gears and other important War Equipment

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by 8,879 subcontractors in 856 cities in 39 states

[WAR BONDS ARE YOUR PERSONAL INVESTMENT IN VICTORY]

PLYMOUTH ☆ DODGE ☆ DE SOTO ☆ CHRYSLER

Divisions of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

New Musical Show at the Shubert—News of the Screen—Daily Dialer

Kollmar Has Lead Role In 'Early to Bed'

By L. A. Sloper

Bawdiness is a conspicuous element in most musical comedies; it is the principal theme of "Early to Bed," which opened last night at the Shubert Theater. The chief setting is a disorderly house in Martinique, masquerading as a girls' school, and the humor depends upon the misunderstandings which grow out of this situation. Not too amusing to begin with, the joke wears very thin indeed through a long evening.

There is an interesting score, some good dancing and some that is not so good, and riotous tropical colors in costumes and settings. The chief drawback is the book, which, apart from its subject matter, is pedestrian most of the way.

The show is a long time getting started. Beginning with a very dull hour and a quarter, it wakes up at about 10 o'clock, and stays alive for the remaining half hour of the first act. After the intermission it bogs down again.

The best item of the entertainment is a song called "The Ladies Who Sing with the Band," in which Muriel Angelus, Mary Small, Jane Deering, and Jane Kean cleverly parody various types of songsters. Another lively song number is "Hi-de-Ho High," sung by the Negro contingent led by Bob Howard and Jeni LeGon.

Richard Kollmar, producer and director, also appears, as a result of a last-minute cast change, in the principal male role, that of a romantic bullfighter on his uppers. His excellent baritone is conspicuous in a company not vocally distinguished.

Notable among the dancers is George Zoritch, late of the Ballet Russe; but unfortunately he is allowed to reveal his talents only briefly, and the rest of the time has to struggle with the juvenile lead, a part to which he is quite unsuited.

His partner is Miss Deering, a promising ballet dancer who is also gifted as a comédienne. There is an accomplished team of adagio dancers, Charlotte Mayo and Burt Harger, and some tappers. The chorus dancing is routine.

Technically, the show could be improved by radical cutting and speeding up. But whatever may be done to it, its subject matter will still make it offensive to many playgoers.

Walter Slezak, George Sanders, and Frank Alton
In "This Land Is Mine," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial

'Early to Bed'

Shubert Theater — Richard Kollmar presents the new musical comedy, "Early to Bed," for two weeks beginning May 24, 1943. Music by Thomas ("Fats") Waller, book and Lyrics by George Marion, Jr., costumes by George White, dances directed by Robert Alton, orchestrations by Don Walker, settings by George C. Jenkins, staged by Mr. Kollmar. The cast:

Opal	Ruth Webb
Bartender	Anthony Blair
O'Connor	John Lund
Gardner	David Bethea
Gendarme	Maurice Ellis
Lily Ann	Jeni LeGon
Mayor	Ralph Bunker
Pauline	Choo Choo Johnson
Interlude	Peggy Cordrey
Messica	Mary Small
Caddy	Harold Crombie
Rowena	Muriel Angelus
Pooch	Bob Howard
Pablo	George Zoritch
El Magnifice	Richard Kollmar
Lois	Jane Deering
Wilbur	James Gardiner
Coach	George Baxter
Eileen	Jane Kean
Charlotte	Charlotte May
Burt	Burt Harger

At the Pops Tonight

Wedding March from "The Golden Cockerel" — Rimsky-Korsakoff
Emperor Waltzes — Strauss
Barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffman" — Offenbach
"Peer Gynt" Suite — Grieg
Toccata (Arranged by Hans Kindler) — Frescobaldi
Italian Capriccio — Tchaikovsky
"Todtentanz" Paraphrase on the "Dies Irae," for Piano and Orchestra — Liszt
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Slavonic Dance in G minor — Dvořák
Salute to our Fighting Forces — Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"Spring Song," a Russian film. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negrete. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 11:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:28. "You Can't Take It With You," 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:40, 9:55.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Road to Tokyo." "Army Show." "Screen Snapshots No. 7." "Aqua Aces." "Army Doctor." "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo." "Swimming Stars." "Disney Satire." "Doctors at War." "Bobbies." "Supermouse Cartoon." "Fort Beaver." "Monterrey, Mexico." newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores D. Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Uptown—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:3 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Clancy Street Boys," Leo Gorcy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder in the B.g House" 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Happy, Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Shorts. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Bas l Rathbone. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan. **Codman Square**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World."

EVERETT—Capitol: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 8:10. "Mug Town," 2:05, 7, 9:45. **Park**: "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The New Canada." Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:36, 5:46, 8:56.

Mystic: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2:05, 9:55. "Dr Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:47, 8:32.

Orpheum: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn, John Wayne.

Strand: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 3:15, 8:30. "He's My Guy" Joan Dav s. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Powers Girl." Ann Shirley, George Murphy. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Happy Go Lucky." Betty Hutton, Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

Fellsway: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Strictly in the Groove."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien, "Omaha Trail," Pamela Blake. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weismuller. "Lady Bodyguard." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "The Purple V," J. Archer, M. McLeod. 2, 8.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It," the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "The Fighting Engineers."

Strand: "Lucky Jordan." Alan Ladd, Ellen Walker. "White Cargo," Dorothy Lamour, Walter Pidgeon.

Capitol: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Escape from Crime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Silver Skates." Patricia Morison, Kenney Baker. 2:09, 7:53. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:28, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Brooklyn Orchid."

Coolidge: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 2:15, 7:45. Continuous every Sunday starting at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weissmuller, "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert, Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "He's My Guy," Dick Poran, Irene Herver. 2:30, 7:50.

Five June Shows for Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Present prospects are that there will be five new offerings on Manhattan stages during June:

June 1—Revival of "The Student Prince," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly, with music by Sigmund Romberg; with Everett Marshall, Ann Pennington, Frank Hornaday, Barbara Scully, Detmar Poppen, and Victor Morley. Produced by the Shuberts. At the Broadway Theater.

June 10—"Early to Bed," musical comedy now in Boston.

June 21—"Those Endearing Young Charms," new comedy by Edward Chodorov, with a bomber navigator as a central character, and Blanche Sweet, Virginia Gilmore, Dean Harens, and Zachary Scott in the cast. Staged by Mr. Chodorov, produced by Max Gordon. At a theater not yet named.

June 24—New edition of "Stars on Ice," staged by Catherine Littlefield; produced by Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz. At the Center Theater.

June 28—Revival of "The Vagabond King," operetta by Brian Hooker and W. H. Post, with music by Rudolf Friml, and a cast including John Brownlee, José Ruben, William Philbrick, Curtis Cooksey, Frances McCann, Artelles Dickson, and Jean Moore. Staged by George Ermaloff; choregraphy by Igor Schevezoff. Produced by Russell Janney. At the Shubert Theater.

New Edition Of 'Canteen' Contemplated

Sol Lesser, producer of "Stage Door Canteen," which has New York as its scene, is to produce a second edition photographed in Hollywood, Fort MacArthur, and various camps in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Warner Brothers have bought the screen rights to Donald Culross Peattie's "Singing in the Wilderness," a novel based on the life of the naturalist, John James Audubon.

Metro has dropped the "Dr. Gillespie" designation, and is to make the next Lionel Barrymore picture in this series as "Three Men in White," with Van Johnson, Keye Luke, and Marilyn Maxwell in the cast.

William Farnum is to appear in a Universal western, "Frontier Bad Man."

Rita Hayworth and Janet Blair are to appear in Columbia's "Heart of a City," a story of London actors during the blitz.

Charles Coburn, Kathleen Howart, Marguerite Chapman, and William Carter are to be in Columbia's "Without Notice," to be directed by Richard Wallace.

Metro has started filming "Lassie Come Home," based on a story by the late Maj. Eric Knight. A collie is the central character. The cast includes Roddy McDowall, Dame May Whitty, Donald Crisp, and Edmund Gwenn.

Holiday Matinee Planned

An extra holiday matinee performance of "Junior Miss" will be given at the Colonial Theater, Monday afternoon, May 31. This was decided after counting the house Saturday afternoon and figuring the advance sale for the regular matinees this week.

Opening Tonight

At the Copley—"Sugar 'n' Spice," new musical revue, presented by Edward Gould, with a cast that includes Fred Keating, Joey Faye, David Brooks, Anne Francine, Nat Burns, and Hal Conklin. Music has been prepared by Norman Zeno and Al Schofield, and sketches by Charles Sherman, Joe Meyers, Lou Daley, and Mr. Schofield. Dances have been arranged by Don Liberto.

On the Stage

Warren William, long of the screen, is to return to the stage in Henry Duffy's revival of "There's Always Juliet" at the Wilson Theater, Detroit, on June 6. Violet Heming will have the feminine lead.

Norman Brace is to open the Greenwood Theater, Peaks Island, Maine, on June 28 as a summer theater.

The Adams Theater, Newark, N. J., is to have a summer season of stock, starting with "The Vinegar Tree." Luella Gear will be in the part Mary Boland used to play.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8:15 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—For British children in Canada and USA. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Messages from the Empire. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Violin music from Norway and Scotland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Selected Music TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Meet John Lon Doner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 4.19 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

MGM

Robert Young

In "Slightly Dangerous," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 26

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes-Ears of Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:45 p. m.—Len Salvo, organ.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:00 p. m.—Milton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Pass in Review.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Patterson On Air Again In War Series

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, makes a second address in his series of Reports on the War, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC by recording, 10:15 p. m.

The activities of the WAACS will be described from their homes around the globe when "Around the World With the WAACS" is presented on Pass in Review, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Schubert's Symphony No. 5 will be played on Sinfonietta, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

The Schola Cantorum and the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Hugh Ross conducting, will be heard in a group of folk songs on Invitation to Music. The program includes "Ave Maria" by Marx, with Ruth Kenworthy, soprano, as soloist: "La Sante Espinea" by Morera; Le Jeune's "Recevecy vinir du printemps," Copland's "Las Agachadas"; Ernst Bacon's "Buffalo Gals" and "Rising Tide" by Still, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

The American Melody Hour presents a program of songs popular a decade ago, with Vivian della Chiesa, soprano; Conrad Thibault, baritone, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, as soloists, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

A new radio series for servicemen begin tonight over WBZ at 7:30 p. m. with Kay Ivers, Hum and Strum, a girls' string trio and a novelty orchestra. Tonight's program originates from the Weymouth Naval Air Station.

Al Jolson and Monty Woolley have invited Diana Barrymore to be their guest tonight, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Christian Science Program Over WEAF

Mrs. Helen de Stefano will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, May 30, from 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Our Spiritual Heritage."

This is the ninth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Cooley—"Sugar 'n' Spice," by Sherman Zeno and Schofield. Featuring Fred Keating, Anne Francine, Don Liberto, and Hal Conklin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Koolmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Christ Church, Cambridge—Last in the series of Open House Faculty Concerts. F. Power Biggs, organist. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Song recital by pupils of William L. Whitney. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"Spring Song," a Russian film. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Silk, Blood and Sun," Jorge Negrete. 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:20, 9:35. "The Boxer," Cantinflas. 2:25, 4:30, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 11:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40.

Majestic—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," 10 a. m., 1:23, 5:25, 9:28. "You Can't Take It With You," 11:42 a. m., 3:05, 7:05.

Modern—"Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:40, 9:55.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Road to Tokyo." "Army Show." "Screen Snapshots No. 7." "Aqua Aces." "Army Doctor." "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo." "Swimming Stars." "Disney Satire." "Doctors at War." "Bobbies." "Supermouse Cartoon." "Fort Beaver." "Monterrey, Mexico." newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores D. Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Uptown—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 4:20, 8. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:3 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Clancy Street Boys," Leo Gorcy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder in the B.g House" 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Happy, Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Happy, Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Shorts. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Bas l Rathbone. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan. **Codman Square**: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World."

EVERETT—Capitol: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 8:10. "Mug Town," 2:05, 7, 9:45. **Park**: "Margin for Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "The New Canada." Selected Short Subjects. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 4:58, 8:08. "Air Force," John Garfield. 2:36, 5:46, 8:56.

Mystic: "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2:05, 9:55. "Dr Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:47, 8:32.

Orpheum: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn, John Wayne.

Strand: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 3:15, 8:30. "He's My Guy" Joan Dav s. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Powers Girl." Ann Shirley, George Murphy. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Happy Go Lucky." Betty Hutton, Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

Fellsway: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Strictly in the Groove."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien, "Omaha Trail," Pamela Blake. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tarzan Triumphs." Johnny Weismuller. "Lady Bodyguard." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "The Purple V," J. Archer, M. McLeod. 2, 8.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It," the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "The Fighting Engineers."

Strand: "Lucky Jordan." Alan Ladd, Ellen Walker. "White Cargo," Dorothy Lamour, Walter Pidgeon.

Capitol: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Escape from Crime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Silver Skates." Patricia Morison, Kenney Baker. 2:09, 7:53. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 3:28, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "The Powers Girl," George Murphy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Brooklyn Orchid."

Coolidge: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 2:15, 7:45. Continuous every Sunday starting at 5 p. m

Women's Activities: 'Know Our Youth?'

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

All roads lead to home—right back to the high chair—when one is seeking either the cause or the cure of juvenile delinquency. This was the theme of the panel discussion on "Do We Know Our Youth?" which climaxed the annual conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Vendome last night.

Each of the five speakers, from Moderator Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury District Court to Norman D. Valentine of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, emphasized the need of more parental supervision in the home and out of it.

Not only should parents make their home a center of interest for their children, but they should know where their children are and what they are doing when they are away from it, according to Judge Jennie Loitman Barron of the Boston Municipal Court, herself a mother of three.

Mr. Valentine, who cited fingerprint records showing a 57.7 per cent increase in the arrest of girls under 21 during 1942, insisted that "you can talk about law enforcement and the responsibility of churches and schools, but if they don't have the material to work with, they can't do much. It is up to parents to train children to have respect for law."

Admitting that there are families incapable of giving proper supervision, the speakers agreed that this is where the community must step in. But, as the Rev. Arlan Baillie of Mount Vernon Church, Boston, pointed out, a large proportion of juvenile delinquents come from homes that are equipped educationally and economically to give their boys and girls the proper care and training. The church, he believes, has an important work to do in persuading parents in such cases of the importance of performing their home job adequately.

Parents Face New Conditions

According to Dr. Helen I. McGillicuddy of the Massachusetts Society of Social Hygiene, Chairman of Social Hygiene for the State P.T.A., the gap between the generations is larger today than ever and she feels this is a serious cause of teen-age difficulties. In the course of her lecturing at schools and churches, she meets thousands of young people. Many tell her they can't understand their parents, that the latter are either too strict or too easy.

She believes that parents take too much for granted that their children know what good standards of conduct are and what is good taste, without realizing how the children have absorbed the "wrong standards" set forth in movies, best sellers, and current magazines. She thinks that parents must be made to realize that the home is no longer what it used to be and that it is up to them to re-establish some of the old standards for which their sons are fighting today.

When a child finds love and security in the home, he will keep off the streets, Judge Barron emphasized. By far the gravest problem, she said, is the arrest of young girls of 17 to 19. Daily she is confronted with charges against girls for idle or disorderly conduct. "We find that most of the girls brought into the Boston courts are from out of the State," she added.

Stealing from Servicemen

Judge Barron spoke of the increase in the so-called "clipping" of soldiers and sailors — cases where girls steal from the persons of their male companions. She cited the recent case of a soldier just home who had a large sum of money taken from him by two girls working together. "It is amazing," the judge said, "how so many of the girls know exactly when the boats are coming in and when the men's pay days are. The girls literally lie in wait for their prey with their weapons of flirtation and coquetry."

To combat the existing problems, Judge Barron called for specialized probation officers, more policewomen, more day-care centers for children of working mother [she does not think mothers of young children should work unless they must earn], and better recreational facilities and clubs to utilize the spare time of young persons and give them a real part in war work.

Judge Miles was strongly in favor of establishing a 9 o'clock curfew. The other speakers were not.

New England Touch

Spinning wheels, quilts, and samplers helped to provide a quaint New England setting this afternoon for the last of the spring War Stamp Teas held in the Cambridge Boat Club by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff. Cakes and cookies made from old New England recipes were served by "waitresses" gowned to suit the old-fashioned setting.

The Committee for today's New England Tea included Mrs. Wendell Tabor and Mrs. Rosario Mazzeo, co-chairmen, and Mrs. W. Boland, Mrs. Rogers Johnson, Mrs. C. Kneeland, Mrs. Robert B. Munroe, Mrs. J. Munn, Miss Emmeline Sewell, Mrs. L. Tosi, and Mrs. William Wauters.

This series of Teas, each one run by a different nationality group, has raised $26,146 with today's proceeds still uncounted, in United States War Bonds and Stamps.

By a Staff Photographer

Parent-Teacher Group Leaders

Officials of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association: Mrs. Charles C. Pimm, left, Director of District Four, who presided at the annual conference at the Hotel Vendome yesterday, and Mrs. Harry S. Wright, First Vice-President.

Interesting Gowns

Wedding gowns dating from 1868 through 1942 will be worn in a "March of Brides" to be presented by the Dover Branch Alliance at the Dover Church on Saturday evening. Some of them will be modeled by the brides who wore them; others by daughters, granddaughters, or friends.

Boston Colony to Meet

The Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women, will hold its annual meeting at the College Club tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Reports of the thirtieth National Congress held at Syracuse last week, will be given by the President, Mrs. Harold D. Baker, and Mrs. L. F. Wilkins, Mrs. Franklin Larken, Mrs. C. B. Devereaux, Mrs. George Blinn, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, and Mrs. Frank C. Decker, all of whom were delegates.

Color Films Friday

Color films of southern Europe, Persia, and India, will be shown at the meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, on Friday at the Hotel Touraine at 2 o'clock. Miss Louise Lovell is State Regent.

Chinese Exhibit

Mrs. William van Gorder who has spent 25 years in China will speak at the International Institute on Friday at 3 p. m. An exhibit of articles she brought from China, with appropriate dances, music, and refreshments will make this a real Chinese afternoon.

Carrot Soufflé The Recipe Today

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe was sent in by Miss Pauline Dennis, American Home Chairman of the Timely Topics Club of Hingham. "My sister and I have had this carrot soufflé every other week all winter," she writes. "Two can eat this quantity at a meal if they have just a light salad with it." What with carrots being the one vegetable always available, she thinks you may enjoy the recipe as much as the members of her own club with whom she shared it.

Carrot Soufflé

2 tablespoons shortening
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains cayenne
1 cup mashed cooked carrots
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 eggs

Melt shortening, stir in flour. Add milk and cook, stirring constantly, until smooth and thick. Add mashed carrots and seasoning to white sauce. Add beaten egg yolks; fold in beaten egg whites. Bake 30 minutes at 350° F.

State Budget Debate Opens In the Senate

Possibility that the Massachusetts biennial budget of $162,264,766 will reach Governor Saltonstall's desk tonight loomed today as the Senate debated the appropriation bill which was passed by the House yesterday.

House action was completed in less than four hours constituting, according to Legislative leaders, some sort of a record on the usually highly controversial bill. The budget was immediately dispatched to the Senate where it was given a first reading before adjournment yesterday.

Only $5,620 was added by the House to the recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee for the 1943-45 biennial appropriations bill. This amount included a $240 increase in the first year and a $420 step up for the second in the budget of the Fitchburg State Teachers College to adjust the compensation of a teacher; $960 was added to the Minimum Wage Division account to adjust investigator's salaries.

The Metropolitan District Commission budget was upped $3,500 to cover the cost of construction of sidewalks on the Neponset Valley Parkway between Readville and Milton.

Another amendment provided that fees collected by the Department of Conservation from sportsmen, unexpended in one year, shall carry over to the next year, rather than be dumped into the General Fund.

Motions to Quash Indictments In Meat Cases Denied

Wide public interest in alleged violations of ceiling prices in meats and poultry makes these cases of more importance than any other commitments that attorneys may have, Judge George C. Sweeney declared today in ordering two meat cases ready for trial next Tuesday.

Motions to quash Federal indictments were denied and demurrers overruled in the cases of Frank B. Bowman, of Medford, and Louis Lampert, of Brighton, in the U. S. District Court today. Both defendants were charged with violation of price-ceiling regulations.

Mr. Bowman, said to be one of the largest slaughterers of veal in New England, was indicted in 37 counts, and Mr. Lampert in 20 counts. Both have been doing business at the Brighton Abbatoir.

Charles W. Smith, of South Honover, Mass., charged with violation of price-ceiling regulations on poultry, pleaded not guilty in Court today as did Samuel and Charles Aronson on similar charges. They are doing business as Aronson Brothers, Inc. These three defendants were ordered by the Court to have dilatory pleas ready by Thursday for a hearing on Friday. Trial is expected to be set for Tuesday.

Former 'Brownies' Now Scouts

By a Staff Photographer

They're Delighted With Their New Status

These young "Brownie" scouts "flew up," as it is called, to the level of full-fledged Girl Scouts at ceremonies yesterday in the Winn Brook School, Belmont. They are now Troop 8, and are entitled to wear the Girl Scout uniform. Their leader is Mrs. Henry K. Dow. While still Brownies, the girls succeeded in surpassing most records hereabouts by collecting a total of 300 pounds of waste kitchen fats. Proceeds from sale of the fat bought kerchiefs for all the girls' uniforms. Front row, left to right, they are Helen Fleming, Patty Wood, Helen LeRoux, Barbara Dow, Ann Hennessy, Lilla Mae Conlon, Rose Dauhliam, and Eleanor Andrews. In rear are Cynthia Jennison, Katherine Merk, Dorcas Haseltine, Marcia Lorenzini, Anne Macfarlane, and Carolyn Riker. Roberta Stanton, the 15th member of the group, was unable to attend.

Vermont's Electric Co-operative Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 25—Growth of the Vermont Electric Co-operative from 126 to 1,251 consumers since its organization five years ago was noted on its anniversary date this week, by Supt. Harry D. Bowman. The Co-operative's lines extend for 540 miles in the rural areas of Orleans, Lamoille, Chittenden and Frankln counties.

Farm members have come to depend more and more on electric equipment to save labor and increase production of such vital foods as milk, eggs, poultry and meat, Mr. Bowman said. A total of 962 farms are being served by the Co-operative, Mr. Bowman added.

Since an initial allotment of $56,000 was made by the Rural Electric Administration in 1938, the Co-operative has received a total of $525,805.

Typical of how Vermont's rural farmer is taking advantage of electrification of his farm, Mr. Bowman said, Raymond Jones of Hyde Park constructed brooders for four litters of pigs. In spite of unfavorable weather only three were lost out of 51. Other farmers have made appreciable increases in their poultry flocks and scores are using motor-driven milk coolers for the first time because of the effect of the labor shortage on ice cutting.

War Production

Although Vermont's largest city, Burlington, boasts no major war industry, a survey made by the Chamber of Commerce shows that of 34 principal manufacturing and wholesale establishments two-thirds are now engaged in whole or in part in war production service. Of these 23 plants, five are engaged 100 per cent in war production, six are devoting from 70 to 95 per cent in war output, nine range from 20 to 50 per cent and three are engaged to a lesser extent. The remaining 11 concerns, although they hold no war contracts, are engaged in the production of storage of goods going either into the war effort or into essential civilian use.

Navy Sub-Chasers

A contract for the construction of three more 110-foot Navy subchasers has been awarded the Donovan Construction Co. of Shelburne Harbor, on Lake Champlain. The news announced by the company this week came as a surprise as it had been understood the Navy would award no more contracts to the local yards for the present at least.

Since four 65-foot tugboats were launched in April there had been little activity at the Shelburne yards and the normal force of 165 to 170 men had been reduced to 60. The ninth vessel constructed at the yards is now being completed. Two sub-chasers to which the currently contracted ships are similar were the first craft built in the yards. Three 80-foot torpedo lighters were next constructed followed by four tugs.

Manager A. T. Aske said that the abundance of available labor in the Burlington district was an important factor in the letting of the new contracts.

Insurance Chief

Gov. William H. Willis has announced the appointment of Charles E. Burns of Northfield, as Commissioner of Insurance and Banking to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Reginald T. Cole. Mr. Burns will assume office on July 1 and during the interim the Commissioner's duties will be carried on by Albert A. Pingree, Deputy Commissioner.

The new Commissioner has been Secretary of the Northfield Savings Bank for the past 11 years. He has been active in village and town affairs having been a member of the School Board and Village Clerk. He represented his town in the Legislatures of 1939 and 1941 and during both sessions a member of the House Banking and Insurance Committee, becoming Chairman in 1941.

Commissioner Burns is a native of Northfield. He graduated from St. Michael's College in 1921 with an A. B. degree.

Fresh Berry Menu Items Face Scarcity

Those "mouth waterers"—fresh blueberry pie and strawberry shortcake—will be scarce articles in most Massachusetts restaurants. At least, until the berries become abundant and prices drop.

This was the general consensus of members of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association after hearing from Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Administrator, Office of Price Administration, who addressed the annual meeting at the South Station Restaurant last night.

The subject came up when Mr. Bresnahan was asked if restaurants could charge 15 cents, a cut for pie when their lowest price last year was 10 cents. His answer was that if 10 cents had been the minimum, they could not expect to get 15 cents.

It was pointed out that both fresh blueberry pie and strawberry shortcake had not been on many restaurant menus during the week of April 4 to 10, 1942—the base period on which price ceilings are fixed. And it was stated that when the berries first came into the markets the price of 15 cents had prevailed, later being dropped to 10 cents a cut as the berries became plentiful. Apparently, the 10-cent minimum must hold, with the result that these two items will not feature menus for some time to come.

Dr. G. Lynde Gateley, representing Mayor Tobin, presented certificates to 52 restaurant men and women who had completed a course in restaurant sanitation.

John W. Stokes was re-elected President of the Association; Andrew S. Seiler was re-elected Vice-President, Dr. Joseph Sheehan Treasurer, and Mark Strong Secretary.

Save your rugs

- Clean rugs wear longer
- Clean rugs brighten up your home
- Expert repairing will restore them to original condition
- Demothing, Deodorizing and Disinfecting at no extra charge
- Let us call for your rugs soon

ADAMS & SWETT
130 Kemble St., Boston
PHONE HIG 4100

Fishermen Get Warning On Suspicious Floating Objects

War Activities in New England

Fishermen were warned today by the U. S. Coast Guard to handle with care any spherical or cylindrical objects with flat or rounded ends that are picked up in nets or drags from the sea bottoms, it being quite possible, the Coast Guard said, that such objects may contain explosives.

Mariners were urged to haul the object to the surface, handle it gently, but lash it down securely, and then take it as soon as possible to the nearest U. S. Coast Guard or Naval Station. It is very dangerous, the Coast Guard added, to allow such an object to sink again, or to tamper with its mechanism. It might explode.

As a final word of caution skippers were enjoined to keep clear of all floating objects of this kind, but report their location to the Coast Guard immediately.

"Doubles in Brass"

Tufts College claimed today what it believes to be a signal honor with the announcement by Dr. Edith M. Bush, Dean of Women, that one of the Medford's school graduates, Lieut. Edith M. Lewis, a Waac, is the first woman to be appointed to the faculty of the Army School and the first woman to play in an Army band.

Lieutenant Lewis, who received a B. S. from Tufts in 1939, is teaching at the Army School for Special Service at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., where earlier in the year she was graduated third highest in a group that included 400 Army officers and 14 Waacs. The lone officer on the distaff side in the Army band, she plays the snare drum.

Gas Masks on Parade

Gas masks of all nations will be on exhibit here this week as the Chemical Warfare Service's exhibit, "The Evolution of the Gas Mask," opens in Filene's before beginning a countrywide tour. The collection, made by Randolph Monro of the Chemical Warfare Service Development Laboratory, M. I. T., is unique in that it includes the original models of the last war and present masks developed by both Axis and Allied nations in this one.

Might and Maine

A general inspection tour of Maine was made by high-ranking Army officials yesterday. During the tour they visited Gov. Sumner Sewall at Augusta. Those on tour were Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum, commanding general of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command; Maj. Gen. Kenneth Blood, commanding officer of the New England sector of that command, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles of the First Service Command.

Air Express Here

The Army Air Transport Command has opened a regional control office to hand air priorities for passengers and essential air express shipments in Boston. The seventh of a series in the country, the local office will serve all of New England except Connecticut.

Priorities will not be granted for flights of less than two hours except in extreme emergencies, according to Capt. Howard L. Wheeler, commanding officer, and then only to those applicants whose requests meet the following three requirements, among others:

First, the passenger's mission or the shipments must be essential to the war effort; second, neither can be accomplished by any other means of transportation, and, third, even though vital, both must be certified to by a government branch or agency having knowledge of the necessity for the trip or shipment.

Boston Has Bananas —They Need Control

Yes, Boston now has some bananas. And at ceiling prices!

Thirty carloads have arrived in the Boston Market Terminal, and already reports have reached the local Office of Price Administration that in some cases these are selling as high as two for a quarter.

The OPA reminds the public that the 14-cents-a-pound ceiling price is still in effect, even though bananas have been largely nonexistent. Violations of this price ceiling should be reported to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

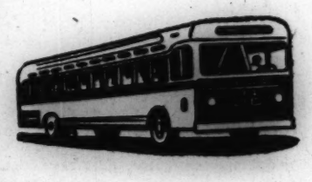
Boston Children Get Five-Cent Fare

Benefits of a five-cent fare for a single ride anywhere on the Boston Elevated system will be extended to children over five and under 14 years of age on Sunday, May 30 and Monday, May 31, according to an announcement from Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the railway.

The reduced fare will be in force only over the Memorial Day week end, and no special tickets will be needed.

20% EMERGENCY CURTAILMENT in BUS SERVICE EFFECTIVE MAY 25

- By order of the Office of Defense Transportation, because of the critical necessity of gasoline conservation, a 20% curtailment of service on our lines became effective at 2.00 A.M. Tuesday, May 25.
- At present our buses are loaded substantially to capacity on every trip . . . and it is recognized that the elimination of any schedule will inconvenience passengers. But in determining the schedules to be discontinued, we have endeavored to eliminate only those trips which will cause the least possible inconvenience.
- In the meantime we hope you will bear with us . . . and accept this emergency curtailment with patience and understanding.



NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

Allied Bombs Blast Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

personal property or family loss as a result of air attacks.

And still further proof of the crushing effects of the aerial offensive can be seen in the fact that the Nazis have been goaded into employing 25 planes in a bold afternoon raid on a British South Coast town. This represents the most ambitious daylight effort the Germans have directed against Britain in some time.

Regarding the battle of Attu, the Navy now says that 7 out of 16 Japanese bombers which attacked American positions on May 23 were "probably destroyed" in addition to five originally reported as "definitely destroyed." Bad weather apparently is delaying the annihilation of the Japanese garrison, crowded into a tight corner on the northeast end of the island.

In Russia, the Soviet and German air forces continue to hammer away at transport and communication lines, but both sides, nevertheless, appear to be getting large quantities of men and matériel into position for summer activities.

Germans' Letters Tell of Essen Ruins

By the Associated Press

Moscow, May 25

Tass reported today that a letter taken from a German soldier said that oft-bombed Essen "looks like Stalingrad."

"You write that it is not so bad in Essen," the news agency quoted a German girl as writing to her soldier-sweetheart. "You don't know what you are talking about. We sit in the cellar and wait for death."

Another letter, Tass said, reported that Essen had been "converted into a pile of ruins."

Mediterranean:

Pantelleria Under Attack

Allied headquarters in North Africa said that, while wave after wave of American planes were attacking Sardinia, the little fortified island of Pantelleria, 45 miles off Cap Bon, was raided again and again by United States fighter-bombers

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat during these operations in 24 hours, and it was officially stated that an unestimated number of others were wrecked on the ground.

Waves of Flying Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells, Lightnings and Warhawks roared over Sardinia where German troops were announced on May 24 by Berlin to have landed. The planes unleased a terrific storm of bombs and dealt their heaviest blows to this vital Axis base west of the Italian mainland.

Docks, shipping and airfields suffered heavily. One supply ship exploded, four small vessels were sunk and seven others damaged by the cascade of bomb hits.

The Americans lost only three planes during the Sardinian sweeps.

The present Allied air offensive, unlike the German Air Force's attempts to neutralize the British fortress island of Malta last year when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was pressing toward the Nile, maintained its full striking power with negligible cost, taking full advantage of the Fortresses' ability to carry out high level precision bombing while defending themselves.

Fires visible for 50 miles blazed from Terranova harbor on the northeast coast of Sardinia when the four-engined bombers hit dock installations, warehouses and an ammunition dump. One supply ship was blown up there, another burst into flames, and a third was badly smashed.

Heavy Damage Done At La Maddalena

Roaring over La Maddalena, Sardinia's naval base in the North, the Fortresses caused severe damage to the causeway and a swinging bridge, hit an oil piper and mole and splintered a number of seaplanes at the near-by Island of Caprera.

A large formation of Mitchells raided the Olbia-Venafiorita Airfield in Northern Sardinia while beating off eight enemy fighters with the help of escorting Lightnings. Four of these interceptors were shot down as bombs blanketed the field, destroying or damaging a number of scattered aircraft and setting buildings afire.

Carloforte Harbor, on the southwest tip, Arbatax on the East Coast, Iglesias on the West Coast, and Alghero Airfield in the North also came under the bomb and machine-gun blanket spread by the Marauders, Lightinings and Warhawks.

Meanwhile, United States heavy bombers from the Cairo Air Force blasted San Giovanni and Reggio at the toe of the Italian boot in daylight assaults on May 24 which left smoke spouting from the ferry slips and buildings and a tanker damaged.

RAF medium bombers in turn took over the harbor of Messina, at the Sicilian end of the ferry route, and gave the railway yards, ferry terminal and oil storage tanks a bath of high explosives Sunday night.

The Maurauders at Alghero reported that they completely covered that airfield with bomb bursts. A hangar and a fuel dump caught fire.

"We sowed bombs on Alghero like we sow wheat in North Dakota," said Technical Sergeant Ealing O. Sem of Landa, N. D.

Bomb-carrying Lightnings led the attack on Carloforte Harbor, as the American operations enveloped almost every vital point of the island's perimeter. The Lightning pilots saw a supply ship enveloped in flames from two direct hits and four small craft disappear beneath the surface. Then Warhawk fighter pilots made a second attack on the harbor and Capt. Herbert C. Ross of Stockton, Calif., commanding the flight, was credited with hitting a supply ship of large size.

Continent:

Allied Warplanes On Daylight Raid

A strong force of Allied warplanes headed eastward across the Channel to resume by daylight the Allied offensive which reached its peak Sunday night in a record-breaking RAF assault on Dortmund.

The course followed by the daylight raiders indicated they would hit the French coast somewhere between Dieppe and Boulogne.

RAF fighters were over Northern France on small-scale intruder patrols, during the night, but the British heavy bombers were given a rest after their 2,000-ton attack on Dortmund.

Berlin claimed in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that 44 British bombers were shot down on that raid. The British announced 38 were lost.

The Germans also claimed that Nazi guns brought down seven multi-engined British bombers and damaged another during the RAF attack May 24 on a German convoy off the Dutch coast.

About 25 German planes struck at a British South Coast town in a bold midafternoon raid which flattened workers' houses and buried an undetermined number in the ruins. It was one of the biggest daylight forces the Nazis had used in some time. One raider was destroyed.

Some of the raiders swung over a neighboring town and turned their cannon upon large buildings.

A dozen persons were known killed and several others, including children, were unaccounted for. One bomb landed on a school playground but no children were there.

United States bombers and fighters will fly to the European war theater in vastly increased numbers before 1943 is ended, Col. Paul E. Burrows, commanding the new European wing of the United States Army Air Force Transport Command, said in London.

Colonel Burrows who organized the wing last February said planes are already leaving from the new Labrador airfields—described as the world's largest—and other centers in increasing numbers.

The Labrador field, which has runways more than a mile long, has cost $12,000,000 to date and is still incomplete. In one 24-hour period recently it dispatched 100 planes to Britain. The field is operated jointly by the United States, Canadian, and British air forces.

Colonel Burrows predicted that the increasing stream of United States-built planes would "bring the war home to Hitler and Mussolini as speedily and forcibly as possible."

Russia:

Both Sides Drive At Transport Lines

Although sporadic artillery fire and scouting was reported along some sectors of the Russian front, the significant lull which has prevailed generally remained unbroken and the air war continued to be the battle of the moment.

Moscow dispatches said both the German and Soviet ground and air forces were hacking away at transport and communication facilities.

The Red Army held stubbornly to newly won lines west of the Donets River near Lisichansk and northeast of Novorossisk in the Kuban, but there have been no major changes along the long front in days.

Renewed reconnaissance indicated that the commanders on both sides had ordered constant scouting against the possibility of a surprise major assault, but the chance of catching either off guard was considered remote in view of the short nights and long spring days.

Sharp artillery action occurred during the night along the south-central front from Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov, down the Donets River to the lower front northeast of Novorossisk, said a Soviet communiqué as broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

Air battles south of Rostov and on the Far Arctic front were described in last night's Russian communiqué. Thirteen Nazi bombers were downed on the Rostov front, against a loss of three Russian planes, while artillery fire downed 10 and drove off 28 German craft in a raid on the Rybachi Peninsula area in the Far North near Petsamo, it said.

Meanwhile, from Russian guerrillas raiding deep into the German-held Crimea have come reports that the invading Nazis cultivated only 10 per cent of the general area there during the past year.

Of the harvest, half was shipped to Germany, a quarter was taken by the Army, and the remainder went to local garrisons, these reports said.

All Crimean hospitals are being used for German wounded, the guerrillas reported, and museums have been sacked, with the best articles either sold on the market or shipped back to Germany.

Attu:

Japanese at Bay In Northeast Area

In Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said the battle for Attu Island is continuing with Japanese troops pressed back on the northeastern extremity of the island.

The Secretary told a press conference he had no fresh information to add to the May 24 communiqué which said the pressure of American soldiers against pockets of Japanese resistance on Attu was continuing and that a number of enemy points of resistance had been liquidated.

"The fighting is continuing," Mr. Knox said. "We have those men corralled out there on the peninsula."

Asked the origin of the 15 enemy twin-engine bombers which raided American forces in the Attu area May 22 and the 16 which participated in a raid May 23, Mr. Knox said "we don't know where the planes came from."

"A suspicion is that they came from the Kuriles," the Secretary added.

A Navy communiqué said that in addition to the five enemy bombers definitely shot down, seven others were probably destroyed. The remaining four planes in the enemy attack group fled to the west without doing any damage to American ships or positions.

"On May 23, United States forces continued to advance and exert pressure on Japanese forces on Attu, despite sleet, snow and rain which handicapped operations," the Navy announced.

Asked whether any reports had come in to show that the airfield project initiated by the Japanese on Attu was feasible, Mr. Knox said no reports had arrived, "but I assume what the Japanese have started the Yanks can finish."

The enemy had made considerable progress in leveling a flight strip when the American invasion began two weeks ago.

Seabees Employed In Aleutians Task

Among the forces on the Aleutians, Mr. Knox disclosed, is a group of "Seabees," navy construction men whose job it is to begin development of an island almost as soon as the first waves of American combat troops land. The Seabees in fact are trained to fight as well as to work.

As regards the war at sea, May thus far has been a "very encouraging" month, Mr. Knox reported. He gave no figures and cautioned against drawing any conclusions for the future, explaining to a press conference that the loss rate in shipping varies from one period to another.

South Pacific:

Airmen Team Up In Raid on Rabaul

Heavyweights of the Allied aerial force teamed up in a major blow at the strong Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Towering fires were kindled among parked aircraft by the 16 tons or more or explosives and incendiaries dropped by successive flights of Flying Fortresses and Liberators. Returning pilots said the glare of the flames still could be seen 30 minutes later when they were 100 miles away.

Rabaul, located on Blanche Bay at the northern tip of New Britain, has been described as the most powerful Japanese stronghold, next to the key naval base at Truk, in that sector of the Southwest Pacific.

Three airdromes — Vanakanau, Lakunai, and Rapopo—and the Sulphur Greek seaplane base all were hit. The communiqué mentioned no Allied losses in the Rabaul raid.

Gasmata, the other principal Japanese base on New Britain, was bombed for the thirteenth day in a row.

Chungking:

Japanese Attack In Ichang Sector

Japanese troops attacked in sectors near Ichang, their important Yangtze River base 460 miles down river from Chungking, the Chinese High Command reported in Chungking, and observers saw the move as either preparations for operations against Chungking or consolidation of important river territory.

The Chinese communiqué said fighting was heavy southeast and northeast of Ichang and announced that the Japanese had occupied Yuyangkwan, highway center 35 miles to the south.

A Chinese counterthrust was reported in the northeast sector where the communiqué said Japanese defense works were destroyed and losses inflicted.

Some Chinese quarters interpreted the Japanese activity as a drive to flank the Yangtze gorges and preparation toward an eventual attack on Chungking.

The Chinese communiqué also reported a clash to the westward at Nanchang, occupied Capital of Kiangsi, and a Chinese raid on enemy forts on Quemoy Island off the coast of Fukien. The raiders returned with many Japanese captives, it said.

Burma:

British Attack Made Without Loss

RAF bombers made three attacks on Japanese troops at Udaung a few miles south of Maungdaw on the west coast of Burma and bursts were observed well within the target area, a British communiqué said.

Blenheims escorted by Hurricanes attacked an enemy-occupied village near Buthedaung in Western Burma in the afternoon. The bombing was followed by low-level machine-gun attacks.

Blenheims also attacked a Japanese camp near Homalin in the Upper Chindwin area, where extensive damage was done to barracks.

The attacks were made without the loss of a plane.

Engine Repair Bases In South Pacific Zone

By the Associated Press

An Advanced South Pacific Base

Engine overhaul bases equal in capacity to any naval plane repair stations in the United States are being established by the South Pacific Force.

The program, directed by Rear Admiral Osborne B. Hardison, is designed to eliminate the time-costly shipment of engines from South Pacific combat areas back to the United States or Pearl Harbor for overhaul and major repair.

The bases will take care of approximately 75 per cent of all Navy and Marine plane engine overhauls in this area.

Yankees in Scandinavia

Associated Press

American Newspapermen on Official Tour

Six journalists visiting Sweden for a month take in some of the sights of Stockholm. They are returning the visits of Swedish newspapermen to the United States. They arrived in Sweden April 30. Left to right are Nat. A. Barrows of the London office of the Chicago Daily News; Elmer W. Peterson, London correspondent of NBC; Marquis W. Childs, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Blair Bolles of the Washington Star; Raymond Clapper of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, and Charles E. Gratke, Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Comintern Disbandment: Effect on British Worker

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25 — As more thought is given to decision of the international Comintern to dissolve itself, the more it is realized here that great political happenings have been set in motion—happenings which may profoundly affect the course of history.

In Britain, the whole working-class movement is seen once again at the crossroads. Today the dissolution of the Comintern is the outstanding topic at war-factory benches of this Country, in Army camps, and in the depths of South Wales coal pits. It is recognized widely that Britain's labor movement has a situation to handle which may decide its fortunes for years to come.

The first political conferences held within 24 hours have recorded a welcome for the Soviet decision to cease central direction of the movement for world-wide revolution. But a sharp dissident voice came yesterday from Britain's Independent Labor Party which has four members in the House of Commons.

New Organization Urged

The I. L. P. called for a new Communist International, deeming such an organization more than ever necessary today and charging the present Soviet Government with having sacrificed the international Comintern because its lingering Bolshevik tradition was proving an embarrassment to Soviet alliance with the capitalist Government of the United States and Britain.

Four members of the I. L. P. sit in the British House of Commons —James A. Maxton, Campbell Stephen, John McGovern, and George Buchanan. For the most part, they represent Scottish industrial districts. Their statement issued last night says, "The most disturbing feature of the dissolution of the Comintern is its revelation that Russia visualizes after the war a continuation of national sovereign states and the balance of power, and that it no longer thinks mainly in terms of the establishment of a new socialist order in Europe widening out to a socialist world. This involves the abandonment of the working-class elements in the underground movement of Europe.

"As the war proceeds to its conclusion, the working-class movement of the world will recover its self-reliance and its socialist determination. A third side will emerge representing the common peoples of all lands, and they will unite across the frontiers."

Labor Affiliation Urged

Meanwhile the British Communist party itself was coming into line with Moscow in officially and unanimously welcoming the dissolution of the international Comintern. At a specially summoned meeting in London, it was declared that the new move strengthened the unity of the United Nations and brightened prospects for early victory. Demand for Communist party affiliation with labor party was renewed.

But at the first trade-union meeting since the Comintern decision, labor was holding out strongly against association with the Communists. The Railway Clerks Association at London meeting voted meeting voted 60,450 to 10,300 against affiliation. It was disclosed by officials of the Association that considerable Communist activity has been directed at the railway clerks before this meeting.

In an editorial today decisively rejecting Communist overtures, the Socialist organ Daily Herald insists that despite the dissolution of the Comintern, a fundamental difference will remain between the Labor Party, whose whole basis is democracy, and the British Communist Party, which is not democratic.

Serious Problem

Nevertheless, British labor faces a serious problem in the increased number of the British working class who have one foot in the Communist camp and will not bring it back to the Labor camp until signs of a more dynamic policy, backed by unified and inspiring leadership, are apparent.

As the I. L. P. statement indicates, some workers here are going to take the line they have been betrayed once again—that even the Soviet has now let down the workers' cause—that Premier Joseph Stalin, with his 18-course banquet to United States Envoy Joseph Davies, is as bad in the end as all other workers' leaders when they get to the top.

Other Communists will be more ready, in light of the Comintern disbandment, to appreciate that even the Soviet in the end could not conduct its affairs, both national and international, entirely and exclusively in the interests of only one section of the community.

Swedish Policies Directed To Russia and America

Continued from Page 1

disappear after the war and the necessity for practical working arrangements is apparent.

Soviet Aims Indefinite

A significant difficulty is the indefiniteness of Russian aims. But one of the shrewdest diplomats in Stockholm points out that the Kremlin is not exclusively blameworthy, contending that Premier Stalin is unable to say definitely what territory he wants until he knows the exact conditions that Britain and the United States will impose on Germany.

There is quite wide agreement here, however, that the Soviets are not designing to gulp up the entire north.

Most diplomats see little hope of keeping the Soviets out of the Baltic States, but are equally convinced that Mr. Stalin does not want all of Finland.

Sweden would be most uneasy if Russia actually occupied the eastern shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, but "the line" taken by Soviet representatives here indicates that Russia is at least momentarily confining itself to strategic considerations regarding Finland.

The difficulty is however that Finland considers Hangoe equally vital to its own security, and Petsamo and Viburg almost equally so. And there is no indication that Russia will concede such vital points.

Position of State Church

One of the grave hindrances to Russian collaboration lies within the Swedish State Church. Powerful elements therein are suspicious of Russia, not only because of antireligious and unhumanitarian activities, but also because the the Soviets are anticapitalistic.

Some Swedish churchmen are actively combating Bolshevism, despite the accusation that at this moment this involuntarily plays into the hands of the Nazis.

But the church position is considerably counterbalanced "by realistic" businessmen.

For example, the bulk of a certain class of steel tubing produced in Sweden has been sent to Russia. Airplanes have hurdled Finland carrying more than 20,000,000 crowns worth of certain strategic machine parts in which Sweden excels.

Industrialists hope that this will expand with the postwar demand, though they are fully conscious that previous experience with Russia showed that business is unstable, as the Soviets buy heavily in Sweden in one year and then transfer their accounts elsewhere, embarrassing plants which had built up special capacities.

Despite such problems and the anti-Soviet talk articulate in any group of more than four persons, there is clear evidence that the Nordic nations know that the next decade must solve the problem of Russian isolation.

Stronger American Ties

The problem with the United States is far simpler. Here natural sympathy has been reinforced by the strengthening of the Swedish position, whose neutrality vis-a-vis Germany is now accompanied by far fewer genuflections.

The Prime Minister told us a measure soon would be sent to the Riksdag increasing Sweden's facilities of representation to the United States, including a large Legation personnel and strengthened news services.

Sweden is hoping that the United States will reciprocate, for example, by restoring permission for natural scientific books and magazines to reach Sweden.

The United States is the only country cutting off such publications for war reasons, although Sweden continues to send the results of its research to the United States.

Exchange of professors and similar cultural interchange would be much appreciated as going one step beyond "American war propaganda" which is going on here on an effective scale.

Women Told Jump To War Work Simple

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—It's a simple jump from house work to war production, the Labor Department assured the nation's women today.

To show how easy is the transition the Department gave three pages of examples, including these: "If you followed recipes exactly in making cake, you can learn to load shells."

"If you've been a good housekeeper, spotting every speck of dust, you can learn to be a good inspector of war equipment."

"If you've cut and made your own dresses, you can learn to trace patterns for battleships."

Turkey Welcomes Comintern Ban

ANKARA, Turkey, May 25 (AP)—Turkey's semiofficial newspaper Ulus yesterday welcomed Soviet abolition of the Comintern as a definite move by Joseph Stalin to improve relations between Russia and its chief Allies, especially the United States.

"The real meaning of this act is that Stalin wants to arrive at an agreement with America," an editorial said.

This is important to Turkey where good relations among America, Britain, and Russia are considered the strongest guarantee against future trouble between Turkey and Russia. The Turks and Russians have long had an agreement barring Soviet political activity in Turkey.

"Stalin's move is also aimed at discrediting Axis propaganda which used the Comintern as a threat," Ulus stated. "It appears that Stalin will be successful in both objectives. In Berlin's assertions that the abolition is insincere one senses German anguish at losing a prime propaganda whip."

A threat of Soviet postwar encroachments in Turkey has been the chief weapon of Nazi diplomacy in Turkey.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND'S BEST
Buy
ALBA Knitwear
Dresses, Suits, Cardigans, etc.
The coolest of twin sets in The World's Finest Wools
Send for New Catalogue, price 1d.
Greensmith Downes Ltd.
57 and 124 George St., Edinburgh, and at 1 Bell Street, St. Andrews

Schofields
LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Antique Reproductions
Second Hand Furniture in Delightful Variety
JOHN TAYLOR & SON
(EDINR), LTD.
110, Princes Street
Telephone 22206 and 22207

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER Ltd.
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 32591-2
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry; your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
PEN REPAIR DEPT.
ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

Siesta Craftsmanship
Well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street, 2-10, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England
30, Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847
Standard of Furniture Quality

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
NOTED FOR
WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

When Rain 'Pours Down' 'Kendall's' are 'Up in Arms'
Protecting fortunate owners from wind and wet, and should your present Umbrella begin to fail, Kendall's can make it as good as new. Revarnished, Renovated and Rewired.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
64 Branches in England and Wales

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

McDonalds Limited
EDINBURGH
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALD'S specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

Miss Hattie
Beauty Salon

Permanent Wave, $7.50 up.
Shampoo and Wave, $1.50.
And all other beauty service at moderate prices.
73 WEST 55TH STREET
Tel. Circle 5-8979
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAINE'S Most Distinctive Seaside Resort

York Harbor is among New England's oldest resorts, charmingly situated on high land, bordering the ocean, a bathing beach, a good harbor, and a beautiful eight mile river. During all the years its attractiveness has not been marred by any objectionable element gaining a foothold. All land and water sports, tuna fishing. Country Club has eighteen-hole course and ten tennis courts. An attractive Men's Club is superbly located overlooking bathing beach. Easily accessible by rail to Portsmouth, only 8 miles away, where cars will meet guests by appointment. For information on cottages equipped for housekeeping, hotels, etc., write to the Secretary.
York Harbor Village Corp.
Only 66 Miles North of Boston on Route 1 York Harbor, Maine

Mediterranean's Opening Provides Allies New View

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present conference of Allied leaders in Washington is fraught with momentous possibilities, and the future strategy to be followed in prosecuting the war is probably being reviewed as a result of the success that has crowned the United Nations campaign in Tunisia.

Germany's global strategy stressed wresting control of the Mediterranean from the Allies. Hitler visualized Nazi regimen of the Suez Canal with resultant suzerainty over the Near East, and an eventual junction with the "Eastern Aryans." Had this ambition been realized, the world might have had to endure another Thirty Years' War with all its frightful consequences.

The pendulum swung the other way, and we now have reason to believe that Naziism and all that it entails is on the road to oblivion.

With the collapse of Axis resistance in Tunisia, control of the Mediterranean coast of Africa, with the exception of a 200-mile front in Spanish Morocco, passed into Allied hands.

Strait of Sicily Freed

Of particular importance is the wiping out of Axis domination of the 90-mile-wide Strait of Sicily which has long denied the Mediterranean to the United Nations as a sea route.

In the past when the supply needs of Malta and the Eastern Mediterranean became desperate, Allied convoys under heavy escort have dared the passage of this bottleneck, but the heavy losses involved precluded the use of the Mediterranean route except as a last resort.

Another difficulty incident to ramming convoys past Sicily was providing the necessary escort. These vessels had to be drawn from available strength in the Atlantic, and unless units of the British Eastern Mediterranean Squadron were scheduled to be relieved, or ships were to be sent on to commands farther east, the escorts, to regain their stations, were faced with either again running the gantlet or rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

Prior to routing Field Marshal Rommel and his Afrika Korps from Libya, the British had to cope with a second bottleneck dominated by Axis planes operating from airfields in Crete and Cirenaica. These planes ranged far and wide, and occasionally raided the British base at Alexandria and ports in Palestine.

Mediterranean's Status

As yet the Mediterranean is far from being an Allied "lake." Before the United Nations' sudden descent on North Africa caught the Germans flat-footed, air control of the Sicilian Strait was exercised from airdromes in Sicily, Sardinia, and Pantelleria, Tunisia being accorded nominal neutrality by the Axis.

Consequently, these Axis strongholds must either be reduced or otherwise rendered innocuous before United Nations convoys can travel the Mediterranean with little danger save from submarine attack or onsets by units of the Italian Navy, whose demonstrated impotence in the past affords no reason to believe that more successful results will be forthcoming in the future.

In the past the British were unable to do more than launch token attacks by long range bombers on the airdromes from which Axis planes came to menace Allied shipping.

Allied possession of Tunisian airfields places an entirely different aspect on the matter of carrying out these atacks, and the ports and airdromes in Sicily and Sardinia are being subjected to blistering bombings from the air by the same overwhelming concentration of Allied air power that drove German planes from North African skies.

It now remains to be seen whether Allied strategy proposes to open the Mediterranean to United Nations shipping by pounding into smoking heaps of rubble the Axis airdromes from which attacks can be projected, or by undertaking the occupation of Sicily and Sardinia. Pantelleria may be disregarded, as its exposed location now renders it untenable as an Axis base.

It of course is entirely possible for the Mediterranean to be plied now by Allied convoys provided with strong umbrellas of fighting planes from the available airfields in North Africa, but this procedure will pin down an undesirably large number of planes—so many, in fact, that it would certainly be more to the point to eradicate the danger at its source.

Freedom to traverse the Mediterranean is more important to the United Nations today than ever before. The widespread theaters of military action in which they have commitments call for more and more shipping, and opening the route from the Strait of Gibraltar to Port Said will ease the effort involved in supplying the needs of Allied military requirements in the Near East, India, and China.

It has been estimated that the decrease in mileage brought about by the opening of the Mediterranean is equivalent to the acquisition by the Allies of 225 merchant vessels amounting to some 2,250,000 tons of shipping.

A vitally important sequel is the very considerable decrease in the length of time required to effect deliveries of cargoes. For instance, the average type of merchantman can make the voyage from New York to Port Said by way of the Mediterranean in a little less than one-half the time necessary for the same passage by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Oil from Iraq, Iran

Another item of more than passing interest to the gasoline-rationed citizens of the United States is the possibility that oil and gasoline needs of Alied forces throughout the Mediterranean can now be supplied from the oil fields of Iraq and Iran.

The average citizen of the Untied States is more concerned with carrying the war to Japan than with activities in any other theater of action.

It has long ben realized that blasting the Nipponese from the holds they have obtained in Southeastern Asia and Malaysia would be a long and difficult process, and that dislodging the interlopers can be more easily effected by an attack directed at the nerve center of the Japanese Empire.

The simultaneous presence in Washington of the commanders of the British land, sea and air forces in the Far East, and the commander of United States forces in China tends to strengthen the belief that now traffic through the Mediterranean is in prospect, we may expect the heretofore superficial moves to regain control of the Burma Road will be translated into a real effort, and that before many months elapse sufficient material will be poured into China to permit the Japanese to realize their worst fears—the bombing of their homeland.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Through Iran to Russia

Associated Press

Southern Gateway of the Second Front

On a road typical of most of those in Iran, where the plains start climbing to the mountains, a truck convoy bound for Russia with supplies from the United Nations winds from the far distance.

Allies Unite Middle East In Economic 'Revolution'

Continued from Page 1

is an indication that the Center will also soon be up to what is actually the much more difficult task of reorganizing the local population to meet civilian agricultural and commercial needs.

In fact, the military phase of the Center's work already has initiated many of the reforms which will now receive closer attention.

Anglo-American Direction

Stated briefly, what the Anglo-American experts now hope to do is to help local governments so to organize agriculture, trade and such essential services as transportation and power as to make the area relatively self-supporting so as far as basic needs are concerned.

To do so, however, it is recognized that the Middle East must be looked upon as a single intradependent unit and not as a conglomeration of a dozen rival countries, all with serious enonomic weaknesses.

It is apparent that in dealing with so many different countries one must walk slowly and carefully. Yet much of the groundwork already has been laid for significant reform, and so far the Center has experienced heartening co-operation from the Governments concerned.

A certain amount of confidence and trust now exists on the part of these Governments toward Anglo-American efforts which was lacking before the war and which facilitates the center's work.

Modernization Tasks

Nevertheless it is amply clear that any project which visualizes the fundamental reorganization of the economic life of a very old and very conservative area such as this can come but slowly.

These are the tasks which the Center has set before itself: Increase in the production of basic agricultural essentials such as cereals, eggs, and green vegetables; reduction of senseless tariff barriers whose only result is a region-wide lowering of living standards; improved transportation facilities; establishment of adequate local industry; control of the present dangerous inflationary trend.

This last goal, along with an increase in cereal production and reduction of useless barriers to trade among the Middle Eastern States are the Center's most immediate aims.

Cereal Output Boosted

Notable success in boosting cereal production has already occurred in Egypt, Syria, and Persia through the Center's efforts. In the former area much land which was planted to cotton and whose product is now unmarketable due to the war has gone into wheat, while in Persia the Anglo-American experts have succeeded in increasing output through the introduction of modern methods and machinery.

This is considered particularly important since much of Persia is adapted to cereal production and could produce a large exportable surplus much needed in neighboring countries.

The transportation problem, now very bad because of the necessity to concentrate on military shipments, is expected to improve during coming months.

New ports and railways, and improvements to existing installations are coming along fast, while it will eventually be possible to utilize many military lend-lease trucks for better distribution of civilian produce. For the time being, however, the transportation shortage is a more acute problem even than underproduction.

Regional Basis Accepted

Perhaps the brightest spot in the entire Middle Eastern picture is the growing realization by the Governments concerned of the inescapable need for unity on regional rather than on a national basis.

According to Commander R. G. A. Jackson, Director General of the Center, the Middle East has achieved during the past two years a far greater realization of its own needs and abilities than ever before, while the peoples here are finally getting some idea of how they would benefit from planned economy.

The major concern of the Center today stems from the strong trend toward inflation due to maldistribution, which, in turn, is traceable to hoarding and the shortage of transportation.

It is pointed out that all the Center's efforts toward increasing production as well as in boosting American and British shipments to the area will be nullified if inflation is not checked.

Apathy on Inflation

The Center makes no secret of the fact that it would welcome requests from the various Governments to aid in combating inflation, but there seems to be general apathy on the subject.

It is worth noting, however, that Persia has taken steps along this line and that American experts are attempting to check the extremely serious jump in living costs there.

It is unfortunate that in many parts of the Middle East those in the Governments who should be the most concerned with checking inflation are the least inclined that way because of their personal interests.

As a wartime body the Center is uncertain as to its ultimate fate. There is a growing conviction among persons familiar with its work, however, that it would be a major mistake if some provision is not made to continue its work, at least during the period of postwar reconstruction.

Hitler Puts Baltic Units in Service

By Joachim Joesten
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports just received from Scandinavian and other sources indicate that the Nazis, fearful of a new Russian offensive that may carry beyond the 1939 boundaries of the U. S. S. R., are busy organizing volunteer legions in the Baltic States, to bolster the Reich's dwindling reserves.

These countries—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and, in addition, White Russia—have been lumped under the Nazi regime into one large administrative unit called "Ostland." At the head of this German colony—for the principles and methods of administration are strictly colonial—stands Reich Commissar Heinrich Lohse who has his headquarters at Riga and acts under orders from the Minister for the Occupied Territories in the East, Alfred Rosenberg.

Sporadic attempts to recruit volunteers for the Nazi crusade against Russia occurred immediately after the occupation of these territories, but they met with very little success. It was not even possible for the Germans to obtain the co-operation of full-dress Quisling governments, although some individuals, including a number of ranking officers were willing to collaborate.

As long as the German armies in the East were on the whole victorious, the enlistment of Baltic citizens into the Wehrmacht or the "Waffen-SS" (Elite Guard) was done on a more or less voluntary basis. The chief incentive offered to the volunteers was restoration of their properties confiscated in the period of Soviet administration (1940-41). Only those who were ready to work or fight with the Germans were admitted to present claims at the reintroduction of private ownership some months ago.

Part of German Army

The "volunteers" thus recruited were assigned to so-called SS-legions, one each for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These legions are integral parts of the German Army, although they are officered by Baltic citizens, including a large number of German Balts. The legionaries wear the field gray uniforms of the "Waffen-SS," with the coat of arms of their respective countries on the left sleeve.

By orders of the OKW (German High Command), these "volunteers" enjoy the same rights as German soldiers as regards pay, rations, clothing, and pensions. Their wounded are treated in German military hospitals; war widows and orphans also are cared for, at least nominally, in the same way as German nationals.

Recruiting in each country was done up to the beginning of this year under the auspices of a national committee—for example, the "Friends of the Estonian Legion" in Tallin, whose chairman is a Colonel Soodla.

Voluntary Fiction Dropped

In the last days of February, 1943, however, all pretenses of voluntary enrollment were dropped and general mobilization was ordered throughout the "Ostland." All men between the ages of 17 and 45 are to be drafted into the "SS-legion" of their respective countries, unless they are assigned to service as drivers, in bridge and road construction battalions, or in the auxiliary police.

Loudspeakers installed in public squares in Tallin, Riga, and Kaunas broadcast the Nazi Governor's appeal and subsequent orders. In connection with the mobilization decree, all public sports events in the Baltic States were canceled. Hereafter only soldiers and war workers are allowed to practice sports or to do gymnastics.

About the same time as the Baltic States were mobilized for total war against the U.S.S.R., the Germans set up an army of Russian émigrés and of renegade soldiers of the Red Army. Commander of this "Russian Army of Liberation" is a certain Audrey A. Vlasoff who, according to the Germans, is a former Lieutenant-General of the Red Army captured in 1941. His Chief of the General Staff is another captive Red Army officer, says the Nazis, Gen. V. F. Malyshkin.

German Reserves

Russians living not only in Germany, but also in France and in other occupied countries are being impressed into this "Army of Liberation." All those who do not enlist are officially described as "Bolshevists" and treated accordingly.

This wholesale requisitioning of foreign nationals for the "Waffen-SS" and other Wehrmacht units is proof that the normal reserves of the German Army must be running dangerously low.

It also shows that the Nazis have learned nothing from their previous disastrous experiences with foreign legions. In last year's campaign, thousands of "volunteers" in half a dozen such legions—the Norwegian "Nordland" regiment, the Dutch-Flemish "Westland," the Danish Free Corps, the French Légion Tricolore, the Spanish Blue Division and others—deserted to the Russians. Those who did not, perished for the most part in the Russian attack. As a result of the terrible losses, the Norwegian and Danish legions have now been dissolved, and other foreign divisions have been recalled home.

Obviously, the turn now has come to the captive Russians, Estonians, Letts and Lithuanians to be pushed in front of the Russian forces.

German Marines Arrested at Oslo

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 25

German Marines may have sabotaged two ships and an oil barge which were sunk in Oslo Harbor April 28, reliable Norwegian sources reported yesterday.

They said that a large number of German Marines had been arrested and that Marine Guards had been replaced by police and soldiers.

Previous indications had been that magnetic mines dropped by Allied planes or high explosives placed aboard the ships by Norwegians might have been responsible.

Allies Ready for Invasion; Nazis Bomb British Coast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—The May 23 RAF raid on Dortmund, which was the greatest single aerial attack attack yet made on Germany, links up with a week-end statement from Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the United States forces in the European theater, that his troops are ready to invade the Continent.

The stage seems all the more set today for great military developments with Americans ready and the RAF delivering the most weighty blow yet in the preliminary process of softening up Germany.

Special significance is seen in the way General Devers emphasized that the present Washington decisions should not be confused with plans for carrying them out—"plans made with vision months ago and covering many eventualities."

This is regarded here as a hint that no long delay is necessary between Washington decisions and the new major phase in the United Nations offensive.

Meanwhile Britain, too, is suffering in the bombing flare-up. At the week-end towns on the South Coast, claimed by the Germans as Bournemouth and Hastings, felt the Luftwaffe's blasting on a scale something approaching the ferocity of the Battle of Britain.

In daylight fighter bombers swept in to reduce to rubble hotels and inns and the onetime popular seaside boardinghouses.

Casualties were reported heavy and the heart-rending problems of blitz days returned to the South Coast. Visiting these once peaceful holiday resorts today is regarded as a perilous adventure.

Nor is the South Coast suffering alone in the new air offensive of the Luftwaffe. The Germans claim a strong force struck at the Northeast Coast industrial town Sunderland on the night of May 23. The Air Ministry communiqué admits damage and casualties.

But while the Luftwaffe has been stung into unwelcome retaliation, its effort so far has been on a small scale compared with the great force of the RAF which streamed out over the English Coast, coupled with mounting American air offensive from here by day.

Sunday night's Dortmund attack is the first great raid since the Ruhr water supply was disrupted by the RAF blasting of the Möhne and Eder dams, and reconnaissance in the next few days will show the extent to which the Ruhr's fire-fighting capacity has been impeded through water shortage.

It is becoming difficult even for Londoners to visualize what the Germans are now experiencing. London's yardstick of a maximum German blow of 450 tons to which Londoners stood up in one terrifying and devastating night is being left far behind.

Even on the admission of German newspapers, the Ruhr was several weeks ago reaching the limits of its endurance. What then will happen, it is asked here?

Prime Minister Churchill's view as expressed in a recent speech to Congress is recalled here on this question: "Will Germany collapse under air blows alone?" As Mr. Church said: "The experiment is well worth trying so long as other measures are not excluded."

Mess Steward Whiled Away Days at Sea By Singing Hainan Island Folk Songs

MIAMI, Fla., May 25 (AP)—A Chinese mess steward, survivor of one of the severest trials of human endurance, told here how he used a bent nail for a fish hook to help him survive 131 days adrift on a liferaft.

Stoical Poon Lim recalled that he whiled away the hours while the tiny raft tossed on the waves of the South Atlantic by singing folk songs from his native Hainan Island.

It was on the morning of Nov. 23, 1942, that a submarine torpedoed the British merchantman on which Poon Lim was serving as second steward.

One hundred and thirty-one days later, on April 3, he was picked up off the coast of Brazil by the crewmen of a small fishing vessel.

Poon Lim, washed overboard as he raced to a lifeboat, swam until he sighted an unoccupied liferaft, and climbed aboard.

The raft's food and water stores, meant to sustain several men for a short period, were intact.

"The food lasted for 55 days," Poon Lim related through an interpreter. "The water held out for 65 days."

After his provisions were gone, Poon Lim extracted a nail from the raft, bent it and used it for a fish hook. He unravelled rope and fashioned a fishing line.

Parts of biscuit and the bright coil spring from a flashlight provided bait for small fish, which he then used to lure bigger fish.

Frequent rainfall provided water, which he caught in a canvas and kept in the raft's container.

Toward the end of his ordeal, blackbirds roosted on the raft at night and he caught them for additional food and bait.

Finally Poon Lim was rescued by a fishing vessel.

To Find How Lovely YOUR HAIR *Can Be . . .*

If you are completely satisfied with your hair, if its loveliness is the cynosure of all eyes—don't read this advertisement. But if you want to find how glamourously lovely your hair can be—please, *please* give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO
LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

Advertisement

HOTELS

Red-Flannel Hash

Food has always been a major preoccupation of mankind, and the exigencies of war have made the subject more fascinating than ever before. A recent dinner at Boston's famed Parker House, at which Red-Flannel Hash was served, caused *The Christian Science Monitor* to raise "a victual, if not vital," question: what, exactly, should be the contents of the dish? As prepared at the Parker House, Red-Flannel Hash is made of corned beef and potatoes as a base, with onions, chopped beets and chopped parsley added, but *The Monitor* evidently had cause to think that this recipe might be disputed.

Although Red-Flannel Hash evidently means different things to different people, on one point all *The Monitor's* correspondents agreed: Red-Flannel Hash, whatever its ingredients, is delicious. As for its own version, Boston's famed Parker House can only report that it is one of the hotel's most popular items, that patrons keep coming back for more. Those who have never tasted the dish should mark it as a "must" on their next visit to Boston and the Parker House.

Reprint from TIME *Issue of April 26, 1943.*

**Settle this controversy for yourself in the beautiful dining rooms of Boston's most famous Hotel*

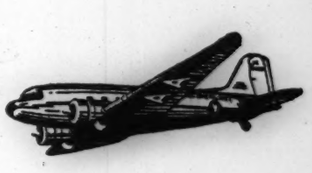
Monitor Readers visiting Boston should make room reservations now for accommodations to ensure for themselves an enjoyable visit.

PARKER HOUSE
BOSTON
GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD
President and Managing Director
Government limitations of principal ingredients may prevent us from serving Red-Flannel Hash while you are here . . . but there will always be several world-renowned Parker House dishes on the menu for your selection.

IN NEW YORK
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ Scientist
HOTEL *Mayflower*
Central Park West at 61st Street
Single from $4. Double from $6. 2 room suites from $8. (All with Serving Pantries)
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT

Your Furs Live Longer When They Summer in COLD STORAGE
Let us call for them NOW
Phone Bryant 9-3368
KOPPEN *Fine Furs*
17 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK

C HICAGO
Washington • Los Angeles

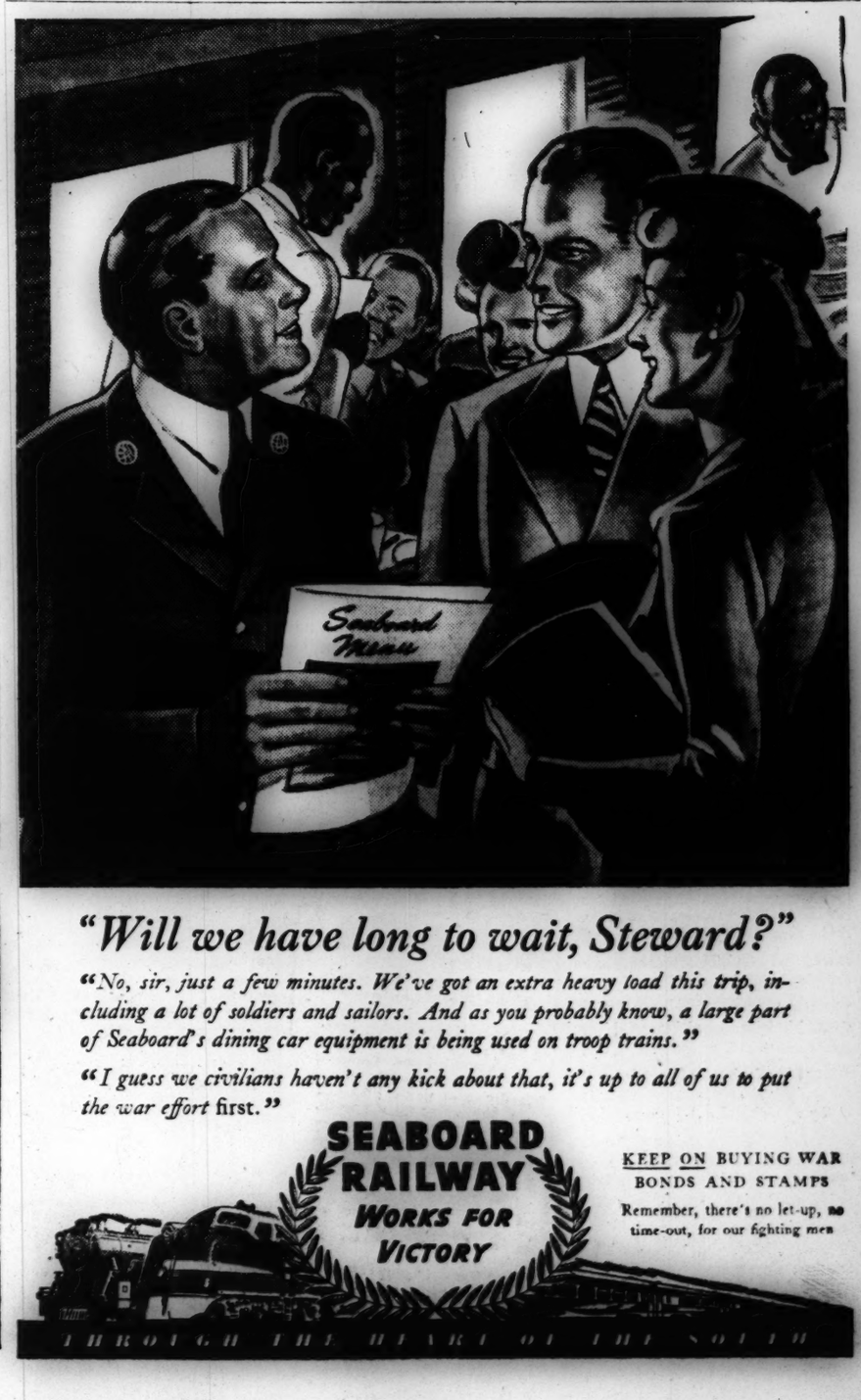


American Airlines' Flagships provide direct service from Boston, New York and all the East, to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, San Diego, Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast

For reservations, call the nearest American Airlines' office.

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

★ YOUR DOLLARS CAN FIGHT—BUY WAR BONDS ★



"Will we have long to wait, Steward?"

"No, sir, just a few minutes. We've got an extra heavy load this trip, including a lot of soldiers and sailors. And as you probably know, a large part of Seaboard's dining car equipment is being used on troop trains."

"I guess we civilians haven't any kick about that, it's up to all of us to put the war effort first."

SEABOARD RAILWAY
WORKS FOR VICTORY

KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
Remember, there's no let-up, no time-out, for our fighting men

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Nola Luxford Helps Anzacs Feel at Home In New York on Their Visits to the City

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Really a little recording machine and a big heart started it all. Both belong to Nola Luxford. She is the girl from "Down Under" who wangles all kinds of good things for the boys from New Zealand and Australia when they come to New York. Generally they are passing through on their way to the fronts after periods of training in Canada.

An idea in international relations, her tiny mid-town apartment, a piano, and a recording machine were all that she had to start with. Now the Anzacs who flock to New York—an average of 100 a week—may enjoy the facilities of the Phi Gamma Delta Clubhouse, and all its generous club arrangements, as a center. The boys register with Nola Luxford, and are given a guest card to the club which entitles them to many privileges. She also sees to it that they are well entertained and looked out for while they are here. The entire project is voluntary, and she has many helpers; but Nola Luxford, or "Cobber" as the Anzacs call her, is still its head.

Spot to Call Home

"It gives these men a spot in New York that they can call home," Miss Luxford said when interviewed at her apartment. "We look after every Australian or New Zealander who comes, in any branch of the service, of any rank. Our organization serves as a kind of clearing house for invitations. Last week we had 50 invitations for the boys to spend week ends in the country. Usually the invitations and the boys come out even, too," she said with her quick, responsive smile. "This is part of our idea for forwarding a better understanding between ourselves and the people from 'Down Under.' There's nothing like feeling at home with each other, and being at home together, to accomplish this. Many of the boys enjoy getting acquainted with American homes. They like to see how the other fellow lives. Only last week, a group of boys were spending the week end in an American home, and we learned that the son of the house, who is in Australia, happened to be enjoying the same week end with the family of one of these very boys in Australia. This was just a coincidence, but it shows how deep and sound an understanding can be established between us in these simple ways.

"Our request book is a wonderful idea, we think," Miss Luxford explained. "In this the boys write their requests for anything they might like. We've certainly had a wide variety of them, and they've kept us busy trying to see that no one who makes a request is disappointed. One boy wanted more than anything else—a packet of needles! Another thought he would like to go to the circus. A serious-minded chap asked if he could be introduced to an anthropologist. We even managed this, and the boy from 'Down Under' spent a day with a new-found friend at the Natural History Museum. From all accounts both had a splendid time.

"Nearly all our guests want to visit a New York night club. There must be something of the Missourian about the Anzacs, for they all have to see for themselves if the Gay White Way with its bright lights is all that it is cracked up to be." To comply with this inevitable request, Miss Luxford arranges to have two or three qualified persons on hand who know the ropes, and they take the boys on regular night club tours. "When you've seen one of these clubs, you've seen them all," this diplomat explained, "and it gets the night club idea out of their heads."

Six years ago, Nola Luxford came here from New Zealand. Her plan then was to continue in newspaper, lecture, and radio work. As a hobby, she found herself pressed into using her recording machine to make small phonographic records for the Anzacs who passed through New York. By this means they sent messages to the folks back home. Starting modestly enough, before she knew it, her kindly hospitality had expanded into a kind of large-scale, single-handed USO. She found she could use a lot of help in making the boys at home in New York, and she got it. Her movement has been indorsed by the Australian and New Zealand Governments, and the British War Relief.

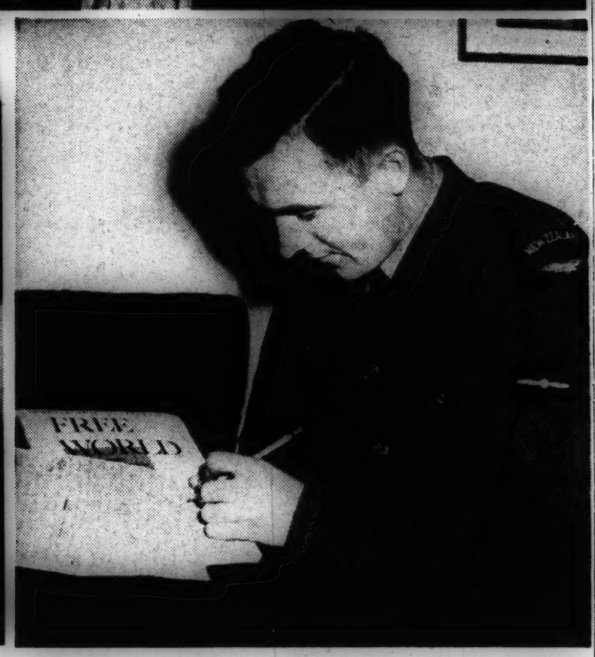
Miss Luxford still makes these personal records for the boys. They come and sit on her couch and ponder their messages, which are sometimes very personal. "I feel it's quite a responsibility," "Cobber" said, "and have a file full of letters from their people in appreciation. Many are very touching.

Broadcast Greeting

Every week, by short wave, Miss Luxford broadcasts to Australia and New Zealand. "I gather up as many of the boys as care to send a word home, and we divide the time equally between us. We call it the Anzac Hour. It is very precious to us. When there are many boys, each has just a word or two of greeting. When there are fewer, we can let ourselves go."

Friendliness and spontaneity are natural to Nola Luxford, and she possesses a keen sense of humor. Otherwise how would she have chosen this letter from a little 10-year-old Australian boy as her favorite: "Dear Nola, last week we heard you on the wireless, and now I know you'll be glad to know we have named our cow, 'Nola.'"

Miss Luxford is a homemaker. Her work for and with the Anzacs has demonstrated this. She even essays a garden for them in her New York window box. I must say its appearance was a little vague the day I saw it, but I've no doubt she'll have flowers coaxed into loveliness for them, or even a Victory garden before the end of summer. This is just an example of the way things grow under the careful cultivation of this girl from "Down Under." It's the secret of her success in providing hospitality for her countrymen at the Anzac Club in New York.



Blackstone; Wide World

Lower left: Nola Luxford, whose hospitality to the Anzacs in New York is known around the world. Above: Miss Luxford with a group of men ready for a radio broadcast. Lower right: New Zealander preparing a radio message for the home folks as he sits in Miss Luxford's apartment.

Polish Women Carry On War Work in Exile

By Hedwig Auspitz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

The story of the Polish women in Great Britain reads like war news proper. They number about 2,000, including 300 British girls who have married men in the Polish Forces. Few of these women follow civilian occupations. The majority do war work of one type or another, but chiefly in connection with the Polish Army, the largest contingent of Allied Forces in Britain.

A few months ago, after their evacuation from Russia, a detachment of the Polish Women's Auxiliary Service, about 200 girls aged from 19 to 22, arrived in Scotland from the Middle East, where several thousands rallied to their colors, along with Polish soldiers. These women had spent a long time on the frozen Russian steppes. They had wandered for months and trekked to the camps of the Polish Forces from Archangel and the Ural, from Krazakstan and from the banks of the river Lena.

Many Professions

Among them were teachers, students, painters, actresses, journalists, civil servants, lawyers, policewomen, white-collar workers and peasant girls, and even some school girls. The girls now in Scotland are specialists in health services, administration, liaison, driving, and they handle rifles like trained soldiers.

A number of Polish women doctors are serving with the Polish Navy, and of the small number of women in England engaged in ferry piloting with the ATA (Air Transport Auxiliaries) three are Polish and the rest British. One of the pilots is Jagoda Pilsudska, the late Marshal Pilsudski's younger daughter. The other two are Miss Leska and Miss Wojtulanis, who during the Polish campaign acted as liaison officers to the Polish Air Force. They escaped with their planes to Rumania and from there made their way by train, road, and sea to England. Before the war a good number of Polish girls had had flying and gliding experience in Poland.

The headquarters in London of Polish Red Cross is the principal center of women's war activities. Their work extends all over the United Kingdom and to every part of the world within reach where there are Polish Forces or refugees. A special Record Department cares for prisoners of war and civilian refugees by tracing and trying to reunite members of families separated through the catastrophic events during the Polish campaign and afterwards. English and Polish books are available in a headquarters library and small circulating libraries cater to camps, ships, airfields, hospitals, universities and schools wherever there are Polish men, women, or children.

Wherever there are units of the Polish Army, canteens have been established. Some of the women canteen workers accompanied the Polish soldiers to Norway in 1940 and attended to their needs during the battle of Narvik. About 180 Polish nurses work in the Polish military hospitals in Scotland. Polish women dental surgeons also practice all over Britain, driving two well-equipped modern dental vans.

Two women are members of the Polish National Council, attached to the Polish Government in London. One is Madam Elizabeth Kerfanty, noted for her work among the peasant women of Silesia, and the other is Madam Zofia Zaleska, a member of the Polish Sejm (Polish Parliament), a distinguished journalist and social worker of Warsaw, and a well-known figure in Poland's political life at home and in exile. When the news of the deportation of 3,000 Polish women teachers to concentration camps in Germany reached England, Madam Zaleska sent out an appeal for protest to the women of the world. The response over the air came from many corners of the globe, it was heard in Poland, and a secret radio station.

Aid the Government

Many Polish women, some of them with university training, work in Polish Government offices as translators, secretaries, clerks, typists. About eighty girls are students of medicine and social science at the Polish faculty of the University of Edinburgh and at other universities. Polish schools provide elementary, secondary and vocational education. The head of a school for small children in Scotland is Olga Malkowska, the Polish Girl Guide leader and member of the World Committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Polish university women have founded their own organization, which collaborates with the International Federation of University Women.

The Polish authorities in Britain are looking forward to the time when a liberated, but exhausted Poland, will be in need of help and relief on a big scale. An army of women social workers will be needed. Polish women and girls therefore are being trained now to undertake these duties.

HERE'S a trick chefs and bakers use—to help your wartime cooking! You won't need so much chocolate if you add a few drops of Mapleine to your chocolate goodies. Mapleine has the rare ability to boost chocolate flavor.

HOT CHOCOLATE! Skimp on the chocolate but not on the rich chocolate flavor. Add a few drops Mapleine before serving.

FROSTING! Mapleine coaxes out every tempting bit of chocolate flavor. So you need less chocolate in icing, cooked or not.

CAKE! Mapleine gives a lift to every bit of chocolate flavor! Grand for cookies, too.

FUDGE! Don't sigh for fudge. Splurge! Make it rich with chocolate flavor, yet be thrifty with chocolate. Mapleine helps.

MILK DRINKS! Chocolate milk tastes more chocolaty when Mapleine flavored! Or skip the chocolate—flavor milk with Mapleine and sugar. Good! Get a bottle of magic-working Mapleine from your grocer. Only 35¢! A little flavors a lot!

MAPLEINE

GROW BETTER ROSES

TRI-OGEN is an amazing three-way spray that helps you grow better roses. Controls black-spot and mildew, kills many insect pests. Also aids in stimulating plant growth. Economical, easy to apply—just mix with water and spray. Buy at garden supply stores. *Write for free bulletin, "Rose Culture."*

TRI-OGEN

Rose Garden Spray Treatment

Rose Mfg. Co. Boonton, N. Y.

There's a Wealth of Neighboring Out West

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We bought our farm and then met our neighbors. We didn't know that neighbors made any difference—we hadn't lived on a farm before.

Our story is the story of hundreds of others, a desire to take our children to the safety of a farm during the bad years of the depression; to leave the uncertainties of the city for the comparative security and peace of a country place. So we came, green hands, and we struggled and learned to farm.

We came to our 40-acre farm more than 10 years ago—a farm three miles from a very small town, 30 from a large city. It is off on a back road, near a river and a creek—very attractive. We go swimming in the river, creek, or nearby lakes, berrying in our own woods, and picnic within walking distances. We enjoy our life and the neighbors help us to enjoy it.

We work hard but we all work together. We own one horse and a neighbor owns one horse. He has a two-horse outfit, so he borrows our horse to plow and cultivate. We borrow his tools and use his horse too. Another neighbor borrows our hayrake and we borrow his potato planter. Three of us own a sprayer together. The women trade back and forth and help each other too. Our neighboring is different from our husbands'. It consists of helping each other in times of emergency such as heavy canning, berry-picking, and helping each other shop.

We had been here just a week when a neighbor woman called with a jar of venison and a pan of baked beans. She seemed very unattractive from a city point of view, but we returned the call—walked down the road, crossed the creek on a foot log, then down a path to a small two-room shack. Inside there were just boards, uncarpeted, uncurtained, nearly unfurnished. I saw only the physical aspects. These people really were down to essentials. Unessentials had never been collected. There were food, shelter, warmth and companionship. After all, what more do we need? I had to learn to know my neighbors and their mental make-ups before I could understand them. They do not need "things" for their happiness.

Another neighbor family came to our neighborhood from the drouth country. They landed here with very little money and bought logged-off land on long-time contract, hoping to grub out a farm eventually. Theirs was a particularly hard row to hoe. Land is hard to clear in our country and money is hard to earn while the land is being cleared. This family sold wood, worked out, and finally got ready to build a house on a cleared spot. Then it was time for the neighbors. We had a house-raising bee and all our men helped build that house. It took several days. The neighbor women helped to feed the builders. A master carpenter among us bossed the job and we are all as proud of that house as the owners.

Another neighbor needed a new barn and we had a barn-raising.

It isn't all work that we do for each other; it is also the fun we have together that fosters this neighborhood feeling. There were among us four young girls, almost young ladies, and six young men, whom we felt needed to learn to dance. So we decided to have a series of neighborhood dances. We taught the youngsters to dance, but the oldsters had such fun that our old-time dances are now a regular thing during the winter. We have plenty of musicians among us. When all the furniture is carried out most of us have houses big enough for the 20 or 30 who attend our dances.

One particularly cold, snowy winter we celebrated all the neighborhood anniversaries with potluck suppers.

During the summer we often send word around, "Let's eat at the creek tonight," or "Let's go swimming in the lake after the chores are done and have a 'wienie' roast." Then, whole families gather and have a grand time at the end of a hard day.

There is a family nearer town who lost a whole herd of cows one winter. They thank neighbors—some nearly as bad off as themselves—for the aid of flour, sugar, other staples and the courage that comes with those aids. Adversity brings out a depth of understanding and binds neighbors together as nothing else can. Our lives are fuller, our friendships are deeper, and we truly love our neighbors.

Quick Menus Useful for Working Mothers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A working mother, holding down an eight-hour-a-day job, then going home to cook for a growing boy, knows the value of quick, wholesome meals. Experimentation soon taught me what foods my boy liked best, and several quick menus were evolved. Seldom did any of them require more than a half hour to prepare; often less. But, then, I did enlist Son's help, and thus made it a character-developing project into the bargain.

We made an agreement that for a stipulated sum each week, for his show and haircut money, he was to wash the dishes and prepare needed vegetables. Sometimes there were no vegetables to prepare, then he would take out the trash to the incinerator and the garbage can on collection days. I taught him the value of co-operation and, most important, of sticking to his job when other choreless boys called for a game of ball. This was not all accomplished at once. Occasionally the temptation to play was too strong, and arriving home at 6 p. m. I would find no dishes washed, no vegetables prepared. But a few such experiences of delayed dinners and a hungry boy soon corrected these lapses, and the resultant successful team of Mother, Son and Company lasted for seven years.

Our favorite quick-dinner menus follow:

No. 1
Vegetable Soup (canned)
Cheese Omelet
Graham Rolls and Jam
Carrot and Raisin Salad
Sliced or Canned Fruit (in season)
Milk and Cookies

Recipe: Cheese Omelet for Two—2 eggs, yolks and whites separated. Beat yolks well with 2 tablespoons of whole milk; add stiffly beaten whites with pinch of salt; mix lightly into it 2 tablespoons of grated or flaked cheese. Pour into buttered skillet and cook slowly on top of stove. When under side is done (this takes but a very few minutes), turn.

No. 2
Tamale Loaf
Baked Potatoes Sliced Tomatoes
Cheese Crackers
Sliced Fresh Fruit
Milk and Cookies

Recipe: Tamale Loaf for Two—1 large beef tamale mixed with a small can of creamed corn. Pour into greased casserole and bake for half an hour.

No. 3
Vegetable Beef and Noodles
Cooked Carrots Waldorf Salad
Pudding (chocolate or other flavors)
Milk

Recipe: Vegetable Beef and Noodles — Over cooked noodles pour one can of vegetable beef soup undiluted, heated.

No. 4
Spanish Rice and Meat Balls
Wilted Lettuce Green Beans
Fruit and Cookies Milk

No. 5
Meat Loaf and Escalloped Potatoes
Carrot and Raisin Salad
Mashed Hubbard Squash
Sliced or Canned Fruit
Cookies and Milk

(This menu takes longer. I usually used it on Saturdays.)

No. 6
Leftover Meat Loaf Three-Decker Sandwich with Cheese Sauce
Cabbage Salad
Pudding and Milk

(Boys love the sandwich with cheese sauce.)

On the seventh day we rested, and when not invited out to dinner we ate out. Then we ordered roast, which I never tried cooking during the week because of lack of time. The puddings I would make the night before. Most often I would have fruit for dessert, as I found this best. Cakes I would bake on Saturdays, and serve for lunches.

With these menus my boy kept up his weight, and he was always happy and well.

On Saturdays he would run the sweeper over the front room rug and mop the kitchen floor. His playtime was not interfered with.

For seven years we "teamed" together. Now my boy is a husky Marine, and with four promotions in two years I feel more than compensated for the sacrifice and effort I put into his upbringing.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S
IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from
Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Unprecedented Move Asks Summary Action Against AP

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—In an antitrust procedure without precedent, the Government today asked Federal Court for summary judgment against the Associated Press—without the taking of testimony by witnesses in open court trial.

The motion was made in a civil suit pending before a special three-judge court. It seeks an injunction which would require the Associated Press to furnish its news and picture services to any newspaper willing to bear its proportionate share of the cost of gathering news.

Counsel for the Associated Press declined to comment on the Government's latest move but it was understood that the Government's contention that there were no material facts which remained uncontroverted would be vigorously challenged by the AP.

It was also understood that probably 30 days would be required to prepare and file answering affidavits in support of the A.P.'s position.

The normal procedure in antitrust cases is to take oral testimony of witnesses in open court with each party to the litigation offering documentary evidence in support of the testimony.

The move for a summary judgment has been used in other types of civil actions. But, according to Justice Department officials, it never before was employed under the Sherman Act. Such procedure was possible under the rules for civil procedure in Federal Courts which were put into use in 1938, they said.

Twenty-five affidavits setting out information concerning the operations of the Associated Press and its competitors were filed in support of the motion.

The Government suit, charging that the AP is a monopoly, was filed in Federal District Court here last Aug. 28. It asked the Court to order the Associated Press, world's largest news gathering organization, to open its membership rolls to any newspaper willing to pay its proportionate share of the cost of gathering news.

A special three-judge "expediting" court was appointed to handle the case Jan. 11 at the request of Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The Associated Press filed its answer Oct. 27, denying the monopoly charge and asserting that "a free press requires that the newspapers shall be free to collect and distribute news . . . and that they shall be free to choose their associates in so doing."

The Associated Press serves its members on a nonprofit co-operative basis.

The Chicago Sun's failure to attain election to membership in the Associated Press was reviewed, among other things, in today's petition.

The Government's summary-judgment motion asked that in addition to opening AP membership to all papers able to pay their share of the cost, the court:

Nullify the AP by-law which prohibits a member newspaper from furnishing to anyone not a member the news which it is required to supply to the AP.

Enjoin the AP or its agents and employees from carrying out by-laws thus adjudged to be illegal.

Nullify the acquisition by the AP of Wide World Photos, Inc., and require the AP to divest itself of all interest in Wide World Photos.

Cancel the existing agreement between the A. P. and the Canadian Press, and enjoin the A. P. from entering into any agreement with the Canadian Press or any other press association under which the A. P. would agree "not to deliver its news reports to any other association, newspaper or individual in any particular territory, area or region."

Enjoin the A. P. from entering any agreement under which it would obtain the exclusive right to receive the news report of any association, newspaper or individual.

What?—Only 2 Cuff Buttons Allowed to Women by the WPB

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The War Production Board has decreed a ban on the manufacture of women's double breasted suits and some other special types of garments, limited cuff buttons to two, and instituted a two-way control on use of fabrics aimed at trimming the sweep of evening gowns.

At the same time, the WPB lifted its original ban on the use of wool for linings and pockets and said it was "acting to encourage increased unit output of women's and children's clothing out of available cotton, rayon and wool fabrics."

The "body basic," or the basic silhouette of the untrimmed dress, and the "trimming allowance," or restrictions on the size and design of fabric trimmings, constitute the now double control of fabric use.

Brought under restrictions for the first time in a revision of WPB's clothing production conservation order L-85, are maternity dresses and all types of neckwear.

Newly banned, in addition to double breasted suits and jackets, are culottes, skating skirts, reversible or lined or quilted skirts, dresses with bi-swing or Norfolk backs, and epaulets.

Buttons on cuffs and the number of pockets for every garment, except skirts, were limited to two. Skirts may not have more than one pocket.

The trimming allowance is achieved by square-inch limitations of fabric usage, with the maximum equivalent to half a yard of 39-inch material. Design is restricted in width, thickness and depth of neckwear items. Bows, ruffles and other frills likewise are limited.

The body basic control regulations are designed to narrow the sweep of evening gowns and skirts and to eleminate the peg-top skirt, which came into fashion when the original order limited skirt hem measurements but not skirt top measurement.

Nor can there be any more between-length dressy dresses, for a dress must either conform to ankle-length evening dress regulations or daytime length measurements.

Maternity dresses, and dresses for women more than 5 feet 7½ inches tall, may be one inch longer than the prescribed dress length for regular sizes.

Although maternity dress allowances are restricted for the first time, the hip measurement may exceed the body basic measurement without curtailing any other measurements allowed in usual women's wear.

The WPB emphasizes that the revision, as well as the original L-85 order, allows wide designing latitude. At the same time, the announcement said, the basic measurements are planned to keep existing wardrobes in fashion and to discourage nonessential purchases for replacements.

The order takes effect May 27 for autumn and winter clothing which manufacturers soon will be cutting, and July 1 for summer wear.

2,000 N. Y. Restaurants Seen Near Closing in Food Chaos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—Warning that the entire food industry is in a state of panic similar to that which prevailed 10 years ago when the banks were closed, Paul Henkel, President of the Society of Restaurateurs, declared today that 2,000 restaurants here are seriously considering closing for the duration.

"Restaurants are a most important part of the war effort and as such should be kept operating," he declared, "but without more consideration or assistance from the Government agencies this cannot be done."

Mr. Henkel said the individual restaurateur, "the backbone of the industry," was disturbed at the large reduction of processed foods allotted to him through the "present inequitable method of calculation." Another cause for distress in the industry is the inability to obtain unrationed items, particularly poultry, he added.

The Restaurant Society head charged that restaurant workers seemed to be deliberately disregarding the dictates of the War Labor Board while operators were making every effort to abide by them.

"It is a condition not entirely due to inductions into the armed services or into war work," he declared.

Many restaurants are operating only four days a week and the number closing one full day a week is rapidly increasing, Mr. Henkel reported, blaming the shutdowns solely on the inability of the establishments to get enough points to do business even on a modified basis.

Potatoes in Plenty Just Around Corner

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—A spokesman for one of the nation's largest purchasers of fresh fruits and vegetables forecast yesterday that potatoes would be plentiful by the middle of June.

"Government crop reports and advices from our company's field offices . . . indicate that there will be 5,000,000 more bushels of early potatoes available this year than in 1942," Harvey A. Baum, Vice-President and General Manager of the Atlantic Commission Company.

He said the heavy supplies—to be shipped simultaneously during June from California, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and other States—would be early potatoes "available for use in this country because they are not suitable for export."

Former Indiana Governor Named War Food Sector Aid

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—M. Clifford Townsend yesterday was appointed special representative of the War Food Administrator, Chester C. Davis, to deal with governors of states, state commissioners and secretaries of Agriculture.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Townsend will confer with these officials as necessary in order to achieve maximum co-operation in the W. F. A. program. He is speaking to the Association of County Government Officials at Omaha today.

Mr. Townsend, former Governor of Indiana, previously has served in the Office of Production Management and with the Agriculture Department.

International Food Organization Urged

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 25—Soviet Russia today stands officially committed to continuing postwar co-operation with the United Nations. It has chosen the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture to give a strong assurance of its anti-isolationist intentions. Alexey D. Krutikoff, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Soviet delegation, informed the Conference today that Russia warmly advocates an international food organization and is prepared to take an active part in its use and development.

Manifestly speaking with the authority of Moscow, Mr. Krutikoff emphasized that Russia favored vesting substantial power in a United Nations commission to carry forward the recommendations of the Conference.

This was only one of several agencies of United Nations postwar collaboration with respect to which the Soviet delegation expressed its lively interest and to which it pledged its full support.

Significant Policy

The Russian declaration of policy was taken here as highly significant in what it immediately guarantees and in what it foreshadows.

Officially and definitely, it keys Soviet postwar foreign policy to close and cordial collaboration with the United Nations. Though it deals specifically only with food and agriculture, it states clearly that Russia intends to approach and solve these problems within the framework of a United Nations organization. The Soviet delegation's Food Conference statement resolutely heads Russian policy in the direction of positive, long-term allegiance with the Allies. It is a present commitment. It is a future assurance.

At five different and important points, Mr. Krutikoff specified that Soviet Russia was counting on common action among the United Nations. These were:

1. Relief. He stressed that both now and after the war, because of the Nazi devastation of agricultural land, the Soviet Union will ned food imports and food relief and it consequently "will require aid from the Allies and friendly nations."

Long-Term Credits

2. Credits. Once shy of long-term credits from foreign countries on the ground that such obligations might put Russia under outside influence, Moscow is now looking to its allies to grant financial credits over a period as long as 10, 15, or more years, Mr. Krutikoff said, and he added that they would be needed urgently for the accomplishment of a broad program of food imports and for the reconstruction of Russian agricultural resources.

3. Price Controls. The Soviet delegation stressed the need of co-ordinated measures against the probable speculation growing out of the postwar needs of the European countries which have been affected by the war and by German occupation. Here Mr. Krutikoff explained that he was referring to the possibility that after the war, certain interests might make use of the acute dearth of food to enrich themselves and take advantage of the devastated countries by raising the prices of essential food products.

Mr. Krutikoff said he felt sure that the American and British proposal for the establishment of internationally held buffer stocks—a kind of international, ever-normal granary—would constructively meet the problem, because it would include measures against drastic price rises, and such a proposal Russia would support.

Permanent Organization

4. Permanent Organization. The Soviet delegation concretely approved the formation of a continuing international body—the United States has proposed a 45-member commission—to implement the work of this Conference and to carry Allied co-operation forward as new food problems arise.

Russia is ready to join such a permanent United Nations organization and appears to approve giving more authority than any of the other delegations heretofore have indorsed.

5. Allied Solidarity. Soviet Russia wants this gathering of Allied nations to strengthen and symbolize a new and deeper unity among all the anti-Axis powers. The Soviet delegation particularly expressed "the hope that as a result of the work of this Conference the mutual understanding among the United Nations and associated nations will be further strengthened, which will contribute to the common cause of all these nations—the earliest defeat of the enemy."

Candid Meeting

The entire Soviet delegation, one of the largest participating in the Conference, met with American and foreign correspondents late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Krutikoff, with dark closely cut hair and a trim cuffless suit, appeared as businesslike as a Midwestern banker, and despite his high position in the Government, looks as though he could work well with his hands. With poise and discretion, he handled a candid, rapid-fire barrage of questions.

He began by introducing all of the Russian officials, delegates, and specialists to the press.

He understands English somewhat, but does not speak it. A statement from the Soviet delegation was handed to the correspondents as they were seated. Mr. Krutikoff then delivered the statement in Russian. It next was read in English. There was no doubt where the Russians stood. No questions were barred, but they weren't all answered because some involved matters of military security.

Mr. Krutikoff stated frankly that all of the questions on the agenda did not have equal significance for the Soviet Union because, having borne on its shoulders the main burden of war against Hitlerite Germany for almost two years, its paramount concern was supplying food and food relief to its peoples.

Soviet Food Needs

The Soviet delegation emphasized that Russia "now needs food to supply the large army which it maintains in order to defeat Hitlerite Germany and to win the war aand more food is required for the looted and impoverished population of the regions which are being liberated by the Red Army from the invaders."

Mr. Krutikoff did not ask this Conference to deal with these problems, but he wanted it understood that they were paramount with his Government. He told the correspondents that as the second and third protocol—soon to be signed—governing Lend-Lease shipments are fulfilled, Russia's military food problem will be met in its bare essentials. He agreed that only the difficulties of shipping stand in the way of their fulfillment.

Food Resources Inadequate

"The food resources of the Soviet Union," he explained, "are inadequate because a considerable part of the Soviet territory in the Ukraine and some other areas, which has a substantial significance from the point of view of agriculture, in invaded by the enemy and has not as yet been liberated.

"'It is impossible at the present moment to estimate fully the heavy consequences suffered by agriculture and economics, as a whole, of the territories under temporary occupation, the consequences resulting from forced deportation to Germany of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men and women from regions invaded by the Nazis.

"However, from the information available to the Government of the U. S. S. R., the Government is aware that the devastation in the Soviet regions, temporarily occupied by the enemy, and the impoverishment of their population reach vast dimensions."

British Art Export 'Sufficiently' Curbed

By the Associated Press

London, May 25

Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, assured the House of Commons today there were "sufficient safeguards" to keep British art treasures from being exported.

Viscount Hinchingbrook declared last week that there has been "a steady drain to the United States of the richest treasures of this country in furniture, pictures, plate and the like." Mr. Dalton explained that no such treasures more than 75 years old can be exported without a Board of Trade license.

Family Affair in the Navy

Associated Press from United States Navy

Three Chesters in the Service

These three members of the Chester family from Charlotte, N. C., are in the Navy, and have been assigned to duty at the Naval Air Station in Atlanta, Ga. Lester E. Chester, Sr. (right), is Chief Radioman. He was in the service from 1916 to 1933, and was called back in 1942. His son, Lester, Jr. (left), enlisted in 1942 and is an Aviation Machinist's Mate, 3rd class. Three months ago the Chester family's dog, Wolf (center), entered the service, and is now a sentry dog with the seaman's guard at the station.

House Poll-Tax Debate Heated

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — A blistering, acrimonious debate, leading to inevitable approval of a bill eliminating the poll tax in seven Southern States, started today in the House with the two sides limited an an hour each.

As the House met, one of the most violent arguments in recent months promptly developed. The House strongly supports the Marcantonio measure, with the exception of the Southerners and a handful of Republicans. Personalities were exchanged, and opponents of the bill raised the constitutional issue, the Negro issue, the Communist issue, the New Deal, and individual personalities, in their fight. The measure is now heading toward a seemingly inevitable filibuster in the Senate, following House passage.

Sentiment in the House was indicated in yesterday's vote 268 to 110, adopting a petition discharging the Rules Committee, which had declined to act on the controversial poll tax measure.

Last year the House passed the poll tax bill, 252 to 84, and the new vote will be compared with this; the same coalition of Northern Democrats and Republicans supporting the measure now as then.

All-Around Attack

Yesterday's brief curtain-raiser to today's debate was limited to 10 minutes on each side, but that was long enough for passionate Southern opponents of the anti-poll tax bill to cry out against John L. Lewis, Earl Browder, the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the New Deal and Mrs. Roosevelt. Representative William L. Colmer (D) of poll-tax Mississippi for example, urged the House not to bring up an issue "that is calculated more than anything else to bring about disunity."

Representative Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, critic of the Administration, warned that "if the New Deal persists in heaping indignities upon the States that have kept the Democratic Party alive in the years gone by, then you can imagine what might happen in those Southern 'poll-tax-ridden' States, if the people should have the opportunity to vote for an American or for a constitutional party."

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, another poll-tax State, charged that the Marcantonio bill "is sponsored by the Communist Party" whose "poisonous tentacles," he charged, "are spread throughout this country. Representative Carter Manasco (D) of Alabama charged that if Congress can repeal the poll tax as a requirement for voting, all other states' rights can be invaded by Washington.

On the other side, Emanuel Cellar (D) of New York defended the bill as constitutional. If the States can impose poll taxes of $1 to $2 then they can impose them for $1,000, he argued. As a matter of fact, he charged that "in one of the poll-tax States the cumulative tax runs as high as $47.47.

Signed by 476 Clergymen

Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, defending the anti-poll tax measure, pooh-poohed the argument of Communist origin for the measure and cited a communication signed by 476 clergymen "from almost every state in the union" urging passage.

The list of clergy cited in the debate occupy nine columns of small type in the Congressional Record appendix.

They include:

The Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, Bishop of Lexington, Episcopal, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York City; the Rev. Wilbur C. Allen, Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, Kimball, W. Va.; the Rev. Benjamin V. Andrews, Presbyterian, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Rev. Eugene M. Austin, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Sam H. Franklin, Jr., Presbyterian, Cruger, Miss.; the Rev. Edward G. Ernst, Congregational, Troy, N. Y.; the Rev. L. E. Grubaugh, Superintendent, Colorado Congregational-Christian Conference, Denver, Colo.; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, the Methodist Church, New York, N. Y.; the Rev. John Paul Pack, Disciples of Christ, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Rev. F. E. Reissig, Federation of Churches, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. D. F. Putman, Lutheran, Gettsburg, Pa.; the Rev. S. D. Press, Reformed, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. Robert Murray Pratt, Unitarian, Quincy, Ill.; the Rev. J. Barnard Walton, Society of Friends, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. O. M. Walton, Cleveland Church Federation.

Federal Food Line Weathers Attacks on Numerous Fronts

Continued from Page 1

tables, OPA hit upon butter, coffee, and meat for the first roll backs under President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order because OPA's control is more complete over these trades and the subsidy can be applied to them most easily.

Confusion Charged

Evidence of the confusion that has resulted from the roll-back order without a completed subsidy system was seen in testimony given a Senate Agriculture subcommittee today by John Brandt, President of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, who reported the butter market in a "turmoil." He reported a rush on the part of holders of butter stocks to unload on the Government because of possible losses on stocks which may be on hand when the roll back becomes effective.

"Either the holders will have to sustain a loss of more than $2,000,000 on inventories or the civilian consumers will face a temporary scarcity and will be unable to purchase the normal amount of butter allowed by the restricted ration-card system," he warned.

The Milk Producers' representative told the Committee that the farmer is against subsidies such as have been proposed by the Administration to lessen the losses of price roll backs.

Borrowing Decried

"In a time when buying power in this country is at wartime peaks, the farmer realizes that there is no sense in borrowing on the future to pay our current grocery bills," he argued.

OPA has blamed the milk trade for lowering prices to producers "when it was known that the subsidy would absorb the roll back at processor levels."

One result of the mounting antagonism of the food industry against OPA has been a campaign to have OPA price-policy powers transferred to Mr. Davis' War Food Administration.

Various members of the Administration have appeared before Congressional committees to ask for funds to carry out the subsidy program, but as yet no announcement has been made of the detailed plans for distributing the new subsidies.

Brown Denies Charges

Meanwhile, Price Administrator Brown denied that his organization was riddled with resignations over policy and declared wistfully:

"We would like to get off the front pages for a while and get on with our job, but that is impossible where we so intimately influence the lives of everyone."

"There are no mass resignations," Mr. Brown said. "We have some resignations all the time, many of them not altogether undesirable. That there is some difference of opinion is not only true but healthy. Our men are loyal in trying to evolve the best controls possible.

"OPA," he added, "is on the job and will continue on the job."

J. K. Galbraith, Deputy Price Administrator, estimated before the Senate subcommittee yesterday that $400,000,000 would be needed to subsidize the OPA's food-price roll back.

The House Small Business Committee meanwhile heard representatives of the drygoods trade complain about the complexity of OPA orders and advocate reorganization of OPA to give business a voice and permit representatives of trade associations to sit in on advisory committees.

U. S. Lend-Lease Passes $11,102,000,000

Continued from Page 1

processes of food dehydration and compression have become a major means of saving shipping space, shipments of dehydrated and compressed foods having done much to eliminate unnecessary "cargoes of air and water."

Under the Lend-Lease Act and supplemental international mutual-aid agreements, the United States has encouraged the full interchange for war use of inventions, industrial processes and technical information, the report disclosed. Under a version of "reverse Lend-Lease," Britain since 1940 has afforded the United States royalty-free use of vital military and industrial inventions, while early British battle experience has been conveyed unstintedly to America as it has girded for war.

Similarly, Soviet Russia has furnished valuable technical military information, including processes of synthetic rubber manufacture and extraction of rubber from new plant sources.

Declaring that "in Africa we have dealt the Axis a blow which will lead to further blows that will prove mortal, the report said that total shipments to Africa and the middle east, not including certain planes and ships transferred under their own power, totaled $1,000,000,000 from March 11, 1941 to April 1, 1943, and that in the past six months alone Lend-Lease exports to these areas totaled $525,000,000, mostly munitions.

Thousands of Lend-Lease planes and tens of thousands of Lend-Lease trucks were employed by the British First and Eighth Armies in the rout of the Axis from Tunisia. Under "reverse Lend-Lease" the British furnished essential supplies and services ranging from Spitfires for United States fighter squadrons to coal for railroad operation.

"Even though the grasp of the Axis on North Africa has now been broken, Lend-Lease supplies to that area are of continuing importance to the United Nations war effort," the report added. "We must continue to supply munitions and war equipment to the armies of our French allies in North Africa so that they may be properly trained and equipped to play their part in the invasions to come.

$1,822,000,000 to Russia

To Russia, Lend-Lease shipments up to April 1 totaled $1,822,000,000, or 3,500,000 gross tons, not including hundreds of airplanes ferried by air. Nine tenths of the total exports to the U. S. S. R. were in the past 12 months, the report stated. The United States has sent more munitions to Russia than it has to Britain.

Tens of thousands of trucks, jeeps and other vehicles, hundreds of thousands of miles of field-telephone wire, several million pairs of army boots, vast tonnages of armor plate, steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, TNT, as well as electric furnaces, presses, forging hammers, electric power and railroad equipment, and all kinds of machine tools, have been among the supplies sent to Russia.

More than 1,000,000 tons of food have been shipped to Russia, including wheat and flour, sugar, canned meats, peas and beans, lard and vegetable oils, "including margarine and small amounts of butter," and dehydrated vegetables.

In turn, the report said, British shipments of planes and tanks to Russia "have matched our own." The British also have sent hundreds of thousands of tons of other supplies to Russia, among them more than 50,000 tons of crude rubber.

As for Britain, lend-lease shipments to the United Kingdom totaled $3,116,000,000 to April 1, while at the same time supplies purchased by the British for cash totaled $1,400,000,000. Bombs, guns and ammunition make up more than half of the lend-lease munitions to Britain, but a "much greater quantity" of planes has gone to Russia than to Britain.

Quantities of steel and chemicals for British production of bombers and "block-buster-bombs" used in raiding German industrial centers have been shipped.

One answer to the American gasoline shortage was given in the disclosure that "enormous quantities" of gas and oil, consumed in the heavy RAF and American raids on German cities, have been sent via Lend-Lease from the United States, convoyed by the British.

To China, India, Australia and New Zealand, total exports up to April 1 have amounted to $875,000,000, seven-eighths of them during the past year. The report of Lend-Lease to isolated China was significanty brief, disclosing only that supplies have included critical tools and raw materials to keep Chinese arsenals in operation, spare parts for trucks and a few other items.

New Routes to China

"New land routes are being developed to increase Lend-Lease shipments into China," the report added, however.

Lend-Lease to India and Australia has included tools and mechanical equipment to help these arsenals to increase their own productive capacity, as well as munitions to build up the striking power of British, Indian and Australian armies.

In the matter of "reverse Lend-Lease," American forces in Britain are receiving some equipment and much of their living supplies and maintenance free of charge from the British. Items ranging from barbed wire to kitchen ranges, from artillery to locomotives, from parachutes to telephone switchboards, from Spitfires to soft drinks and from mines to underwear have been provided in this manner.

Britain also has sent to Russia on a Lend-Lease basis munitions costing $680,000,000, incuding 3,000 tanks and 2,500 aircraft.

Give and Receive Around the Globe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 25

Food shipments to Britain have constituted a vital 10 per cent of Britain's foor supply.

New land routes are being developed to increase lend-lease shipments to China.

Russia is providing American ships in Soviet ports with emergency fuel, food, medical aid, and repairs.

Canada, not in the lend-lease pool, has provided, without payment, $1,000,000,000 worth of military supplies to the British Commonwealth and Russia.

French forces under Generals Giraud and Leclerc have been largely re-equipped through lend-lease.

One shipload of compressed dehydrated eggs is the equivalent of 11½ shiploads of shell eggs.

Britain is setting aside vital farm land for growing sweet corn for American troops.

Fewer Law Students Cut Into War Needs

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The number of law students enrolled in the 110 approved schools in the United States dropped from 28,174 in 1938 to 5,686 in March, 1943, with the result that the supply of young lawyers is rapidly approaching the vanishing point, a report of the dean of the Columbia University Law School said Saturday.

The report to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia made by Dean Young B. Smith declared that the shortage would impair the personnel of many departments of Government and reduce the number of law-trained men available for the armed forces where legal training has proved to be important.

Resettlement Projected As Food Solution

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 25 (AP)—Millions of persons may have to be moved in order to make this a better-fed world, the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture suggested today.

A summary of memoranda, circulated to delegates, explains these population adjustments in some cases might involve emigration of surplus workers, internal resettlement projects, a shifting of farm labor into factories, or a combination of all three.

What points to such population adjustments, it asserted, is that the fact that "the areas of the world in which food is produced by a rather highly developed technology are limited chiefly to those within the temperate zones, and they include only one fifth of the world's population."

Other suggestions advanced in the summary of memoranda (officials stressed that this must not be considered as an American plan but only as a series of suggestions accompanied by data) include:

1. Establishment of an international agency to collect economic data for international planning.

2. National and international measures for opening up new areas of production—through irrigation, fertilization, and drainage—and for conserving the productivity of other areas through erosion control, crop rotation, disease and insect control.

3. Establishment of an adequate marketing system through the efforts of private and co-operative marketing agencies and national governments.

4. Wider food distribution through consumer-subsidy measures such as making the right foods available at low cost for nursing mothers, for infants, for school children and for low-income groups unable to buy satisfactory diets.

5. International commodity arrangements to assure equitable prices and adequate supplies of certain agricultural products. These arrangements should include provisions for encouraging producers of commodities in surplus supply to shift to other commodities for which there is greater need.

Provision for the use of a two-price system to preserve the United States price structure, including the debated farm-parity price ideal, may be written into the long-range program being drafted by the Food Conference.

Big Job for Small Girl—Bowl-Licking in Bakery

HOMERVILLE, Ga., May 25 (AP)—While Mrs. W. F. Monneck was purchasing food in a bakery her small daughter quietly eyed frosted cakes and cookies.

"Who does your bowl-licking for you?" the little girl asked the baker.

Hotels · Resorts

San Francisco

HIGH ATOP NOB HILL
You see more of San Francisco when you stop at the Mark"
★ HOTEL ★
MARK HOPKINS
SAN FRANCISCO
RATES $5.00 AND UP
GEO. D. SMITH
General Manager

SAN FRANCISCO Hospitality
ALLIED PROPERTIES 145 MARKET STREET
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00
Truly distinguished. Downtown, Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $2.50
Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON
22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel
Rooms from $3, Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in-garage.

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

California

Sr. SAN JOSE Calif.
MODERN-FIREPROOF
FRIENDLY SERVICE
MODERATE RATES from $1.50
Ralph G. Caldwell, Mgr.
HOTEL Montgomery
LOCATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE CITY

SAN JOSE
California
HOTEL SAINTE CLAIRE
In the Beautiful Santa Clara Valley

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
838 S. GRAND, Downtown
LOS ANGELES

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Kansas City, Mo.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50.
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
O. F. Greathouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

New York City

Appealing to the same kind of people
—The Christian Science Monitor for its balanced, intelligent presentation of the world's news.
The Biltmore
—The Biltmore for its appreciation of the tastes and requirements of busy travelers.
George W. Lindholm, General Manager
MADISON AVENUE AT 43rd ST., NEW YORK
Adjoining Grand Central and Airlines Terminal
Member of Realty Hotels, Inc., New York
David B. Mulligan, President
George W. Lindholm, Vice-President

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Greater Boston

HOTEL BEACONSFIELD
Quiet, country comfort within the city.
Rooms from $3.50
C. Urbane Pierce, Gen. Mgr.
1731 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS.

Pennsylvania

FAMED FOR FRIENDLINESS
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
PITTSBURGH
ALWAYS MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS
Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated, 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

Minnesota

Heading for Minnesota?
HOTEL LOWRY
Save Time & Money
ROOMS WITH BATH $2.50 UP 4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

It's Delightful Here Now!
Restful surroundings, comfort, good food, interesting recreation on our 250-acre estate.
Train and bus direct to hotel
A. Gordon Moody, Manager
The NORTHFIELD and CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD • • MASS.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
393 SEVENTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Notice of Nomination of Directors

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Law of the State of New York the Board of Directors of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has nominated the following named persons as candidates for election as Directors of said Society:

JAMES B. BLACK, San Francisco, Cal.
President, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, New York, N. Y.
Director, Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University
BERTRAM CUTLER, New York, N. Y.
Member Personal Staff, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
M. HARTLEY DODGE, New York, N. Y.
Chairman, Board of Directors, Remington Arms Co., Inc.
DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN, Richmond, Va.
Newspaper editor and historical writer
WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, New York, N. Y.
Vice President of the Society
EUGENE P. LOCKE, Dallas, Texas
Counsellor-at-Law
RUSSELL B. LOWE, Fitchburg, Mass.
Manufacturer
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chairman of the Board, Brooklyn Trust Company
LEONARD PECKITT, Allentown, Pa.
President, Warren Foundry & Pipe Corporation
JESSE SLINGLUFF, Baltimore, Md.
Counsellor-at-Law
G. CARROLL TODD, Washington, D. C.
Counsellor-at-Law

A certificate of nomination of the said candidates has been duly filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

The annual election of Directors of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States will be held at its Home Office, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., on December 1, 1943, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., and at said election twelve Directors, constituting one Class of the Board of Directors, are to be elected for a term of three years from January 1, 1944. Policyholders whose policies or contracts are in force on the date of the election and have been in force at least one year prior thereto are entitled to vote in person or by proxy or by mail.

ALEXANDER McNEILL, *Secretary.*

May 25, 1943.

The Home Forum

"The vision infinite"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD, how comforting it is to find something that is changeless, something that brings joy to the sorrowful, health to the sick, and redemption to the sinner.

Untold thousands have proved that Christian Science does this, and more. Its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, whose human life exemplified patience under trial, exhorts her followers to cultivate this virtue in their daily lives, as well as promising them its sure reward. She says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), **"Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must 'have her perfect work.'"**

Sometimes "the perfect concept" is obscured because men allow self-will, self-pity, or stubbornness to rob them of the perfect vision which should be theirs. The remedy lies in turning away from this false concept of self to bring out the true selfhood, the image and likeness of God. In reality, man's selfhood expresses the very nature of God and manifests only His attributes. In this selfhood is no doubt or superstition, but faith and understanding. No human self-will does it express, only the divine will; no self-pity, because the true selfhood needs no pity; it is perfect, joyous, complete. And because one's true selfhood is the reflection of divine Love, it can never harbor a hard, unyielding, stubborn thought; it is at all times strong and responsive, firm and gentle.

* * *

A woman who found herself a victim of present world conditions experienced the terrible onslaughts of tyranny and persecution. What had formerly been a happy, peaceful, harmonious existence was suddenly changed into a violently discordant one, attended by physical suffering, fears, doubts, anguish, distrust, and dismay. In a land occupied by the enemy, and infested with spies, it was impossible to communicate with friends. In fact, there seemed no way of escape from the circumstances which engulfed her. Every step she had taken humanly to find release had been blocked in one way or another. But she turned resolutely to God in her great need. Opening her Bible she read (Proverbs 3:5, 6): **"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."**

How encouraging and helpful were these inspired words! She then took up Science and Health and read (p. 596), **"Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it, destroy the unrest of mortal thought, the fear of death, and the supposed reality of error."** She had been until now unable to see her way out of the tangled maze in which she found herself; but when she lifted her thought above the mists surrounding her into the clear sunlight of Truth, and relied wholeheartedly on God, Spirit, to deliver her, conditions suddenly altered. She was enabled to resume and maintain, with poise and serenity, a normal way of life. And despite the presence of enemy agencies, she was undisturbed.

* * *

Sometimes one entertains preconceived notions as to how problems should be solved, but if one will exercise patience and wait for God, Principle, to point the way, he will find the unfoldment of the solution to the problem far superior to anything he could humanly have planned. Regardless of material conditions, the real man is always at one with God, and this oneness can never be interfered with, sabotaged, or manipulated. This unity of God and man is forever indissoluble, and it is upon this basis that individual, as well as world problems, must be worked out. Then the vision will be as clear as crystal, and our footsteps will not falter.

We shall find our experience to be that described in a well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 64):

"The way leads upward and its goal draws nearer,
Thought soars enraptured, fetterless and free;
The vision infinite to me grows clearer,
I touch the fringes of eternity."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OLD WOOD": *A Lithograph by Ella Fillmore Lillie*

NEAR PEMAQUID LIGHT, on the coast of Maine, is the fishing village of New Harbor. The fisher folk are all Yankees, and lobstering and horse-mackerel fishing are their means of livelihood—in addition to the summer visitors, who are a definite business in Maine.

Lying along the coast are New Harbor and Long Cove and Little Cove. "Old Wood" shows the docks in Little Cove, weathered silvery gray by the salt fogs. In Little Cove are the shanties of the lobstermen who, when the weather is unfavorable, spend their time in making and tarring the lobster pots. It costs nearly five dollars to fabricate one of these handmade pots and, if many disappear in a bad northeaster, the loss is a serious one.

New Harbor has its art group, known as the Pemaquid Artist Group, which is composed of fishermen who paint. It is perhaps the only place, along a coast lined with art colonies, where the artists are fishermen and the fishermen are artists. They hold an exhibition each summer in which some excellent work is shown.

"Old Wood" has taken several prizes. Its delicate gray tones display an unusually skillful exploitation of the possibilities of the lithograph.

Unfoldment

Nature is turning the pages of her picture-book
With fingers of song for one to look
At sky, sunny meadows or the happy brook
Where there are fragrant banks of tiny flowers,
Trees brilliant with blossom, telling the hours
Of reflection, or the sloping hill where grasses
Ripple with silvery feet as the wind passes.
These are pages where one can see unfolding
All the beauty earth has been withholding.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Without Benefit of Me

NOW, BEFORE DAYLIGHT every morning, I go away and leave my mountain and valley and horses and cows and pastures, and it is twelve hours later before I come back to them and take up living where I left off. It still seems a strange thing to be doing. I view myself with surprise in the busy and noisy place where I go each day. But the strangest thing of all to me is the way things go on at home without me.

I must have grown to be a very important person in my own eyes. I must have thought that the sycamores couldn't leaf without me, or the canyon brook do its springtime flowing, or the mountain lilacs bloom, or the hillsides of poppies give their gold. I must have been thinking that cows wouldn't graze, or horses wouldn't play in the pasture, or the hens wouldn't lay, or the blackbirds would forget their sweet music in the tules. It is all very like that old argument about the ocean being soundless if no ears were near to hear it. Of course I never realized I had felt like this, but my overwhelming astonishment over the way things are happening certainly proves that I must have felt that spring would neglect to come, without me here to watch it. And I must have thought that the cows would disappear forever, and the horses vanish off the face of the earth if I were not on these acres I call mine.

* * *

Of course some of the cattle disappear from time to time, grazing their way back into the hills, but sooner or later they reappear. The horses almost always show up for their night meal of rolled barley. In one way the lambs have disappeared (almost) for they have grown with such speed that they are half as big as their parents. But they still remember some lambish pleasures; in the coolness of evening they caper in the road by the barn, and Christopher still likes chasing the ducks and chickens around.

When I come home at night, the cows are seldom anywhere to be seen. With grass sweet on the hills, and water cool and clear in the canyon, there is simply no reason for a cow to care about coming home early. I do not hurry about finding them. I must look at my favorite twisted willow tree; it has pale yellow tassels. I must listen to the water flowing in the canyon, for in another month that water won't be flowing. I must breathe deep breaths of hill fragrance, and give some attention to the calling of wild doves and whistling of blackbirds. I've got to look at new leaves of sycamores and cottonwoods and see the live oaks with their clusters of dusty gold blossoms.

* * *

Finally I take a horse and start off to look for cows. They may be in the meadow where the big oak stands, or they may be in the hills back of the meadow, or they may be in the canyon, or they may be on the ridge. They may even be completely off our land, enjoying grass at a neighbor's. I never know where to look first. So usually I ride along toward the meadow, for in that direction I can see the sunset light on El Capitan. And up that way the blackbirds sing best, too. I don't search very diligently for those cows I must milk, because I have learned what will happen if I can't find them.

They'll come home. Not right away, perhaps, but they'll come when they grow tired of being neglected. Even the heifers who have strayed to a neighbor's. Even our ridiculous ox, Sweetie Pie. They'll come marching down the road, lowing inquiringly. It happens every time. If I can find them and bring them home, I can get the milking done earlier. If I can't find them, I'm a little later getting to bed. That's all the difference it makes. And on these sweet spring nights I'm not anxious to go to bed anyway, even if four o'clock does come too early in the morning. The very best part of the day is when I ride after cows, and I'm not going to spoil it by taking it too seriously.

* * *

So, when Annette, our gold-colored cow, hid in the hills, I looked for her, but without concern. She had a good reason, I knew, for wanting to go off by herself. When I hunted for the other cows I looked about for her, but I never found her secret place and night always came before I could look long. I planned to devote my next day off to finding Annette.

But Annette decided otherwise. I happened to come home later than usual one afternoon, and there was a gathering of cows, bulls, and heifers by the pasture gate. They weren't paying any attention to anything but what they were looking at, and what they were looking at was hidden in their midst.

I elbowed my way past intent cow faces, and there, of course, was Annette. And there was her little spotted calf, very firm on its legs, very much at home in the big world of the hill pasture. Annette's shining eyes seemed to explain that, if I wouldn't come to admire her calf, she would bring it home to be admired.

Now when I am away all day, I like to think of pasture grass growing, birds singing, and a new calf happy in the sunshine. All lovely things will wait for my returning, and spring has not failed us yet.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Man in Spring

A man will slow his pace—in spring,
Will pause—and stare—
Vaguely, at some small thing
That is growing tall,
Or at nothing at all:
At distance—at blue air—

And be so strange, so far astray
From himself—from everything,
You would say
He was one who had lost his way
In the new spring.

DAVID MORTON

Porings Over an Old Ordnance Map

DURING THESE gentle revisitations of the days that are no more I sometimes enliven my imagination by resorting to an Ordnance Survey map of those parts of Kent and Sussex with which I am concerned. The Survey was made in 1866 and brought up to date and the map re-engraved in 1893; so it enables me to lose sight of the arterial road makings and other tyrannies of mechanized trafficry which have since altered the character of so much of the countryside. . . .

My most recent porings over it have been for the purpose of measuring a few of the distances I drove with friends at whose houses I stayed for balls, in the days before motor-cars were much in use. For I was an enthusiastic dancer, though I can't claim ever to have been to more than about half-a-dozen important ones in a twelve-month. An earnest rather than volatile performer with my patent-leather pumps, I never "sat out" anything—not even "The Lancers"—and I was hard at it until the band had played its final bar—unless some beckoning and unevadable chaperon decreed that her party must leave before the finish. "Such a long way home for the horses" was the reason given for our reluctant departure—including the customary concession of: "Well, just *one* more, Marjorie, and that really must be the last." And ten miles home on frosty roads frequently justified it.

"*Do you reverse?*" . . . How those words bring my silly self back to me, with my inability to make my white ties look as effortless as other young men's, and my white gloves which always would split in at least one place before the "supper extras" emptied the floor for some really strenuous waltzing. I was particularly proud of my reversing, but I suspect that the young ladies found it a somewhat left-handed experience. One just went resolutely round the other way and made sketchy movements with the feet. "The music seems to be playing specially for us, doesn't it?" murmured some light-footed partner, while we swayed to the soul-transporting strains of *Songe d'Automne*. And in my white simplicity I agreed with her, unaware that the remark was an artless variation of that traditional suggestion "the world seems to have been made specially for us two!" . . .

Anyhow, here I am, with the dear old map yet again unfolded—quite in the mood to revisit one of those Queen Anne country houses where I awoke on the morning after a dance and drowsily observed the discreet man-servant putting a hot-water can into the hip-bath, wondering whether he was expecting me to give him half-a-sovereign or whether five bob would be decent, until he'd creaked away along the passage and I was up and looking out at frosted lawns and the sun just breaking through mist beyond the elm avenue. Revisiting some such house I should go there in summer—preferably on a dozy July morning. I should find myself in an upstairs room, leaning out of the tall sash-window from a sun-warmed window-seat. It is an unfrequented room, seeming to contain vibrations of vanished life. A summer room, too, where the cushions along the window-seat have had the colour faded out of them by many a morning such as this. Year after year the sunlight has come past half-drawn curtains to slant idly along the oak floor and up the panelled wall, at certain seasons creeping across the portrait above the fire-place—a girl in eighteenth-century dress with a little posy in her hands. "The past is over and gone," the sunlight seems to be saying, "but the present is only that mottled butterfly fluttering dryly against the ceiling, and the old white pony pulling the mowing-machine to and fro on the lawn." Down in the drawing-room the young lady of the house is practising Grieg's *Schmetterling* with rippling rapidity and a proper appreciation of its lyrical tenderness. And "The past ought always to be like this," I tell myself. "Music with a heart-ache of happiness in it, overheard from the upstairs room of one's acquiescent mind, where the present is only waiting to become the past and be laid up in lavender for commemorative renewal." But I must be getting back to realities again—or to such realities as I can muster-up from my obsolete Ordnance Map.—From "The Weald of Youth," by SIEGFRIED SASSOON. (New York: Viking.)

"La vision de l'infini"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS UN MONDE qui change rapidement, c'est un grand réconfort de trouver quelque chose d'inaltérable, capable d'apporter aux malheureux la joie, aux malades la santé, aux pécheurs la rédemption.

D'innombrables personnes ont prouvé que ces bienfaits sont parmi les fruits de la Science Chrétienne. La noble femme qui l'a découverte et fondée — Mary Baker Eddy — a donné l'exemple d'une grande patience dans les épreuves; à ceux qui la suivent, elle recommande la pratique constante de cette vertu, dont la récompense est certaine. Elle dit, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 454): "Attendez patiemment que l'Amour divin se meuve sur la surface des eaux de l'entendement mortel, et qu'il forme le concept parfait. Il faut que la patience 'ait accompli parfaitement son œuvre.'"

Quelquefois "le concept parfait" semble indistinct parce que les hommes se montrent opiniâtres, arrogants, ou s'apitoient sur eux-mêmes, ce qui leur enlève la vision parfaite dont ils devraient jouir. Le remède consiste à se détourner de ce faux concept du moi pour mettre en lumière l'individualité véritable, image et ressemblance de Dieu. En réalité, l'homme exprime la nature même de Dieu et ne manifeste que les attributs divins. La superstition, le doute, ne font point partie de cette individualité, qui renferme au contraire la foi, la compréhension. Elle exprime non pas la volonté personnelle, mais la volonté divine; elle ne s'apitoie point sur elle-même, car le moi véritable n'a nullement besoin de pitié; elle est parfaite, heureuse intégrale. Et comme le vrai moi reflète l'Amour divin, il ne saurait entretenir des pensées dures, volontaires, opiniâtres; il est en tout temps sympathique et fort, doux et ferme.

* * *

Une dame, victime des bouleversements actuels, subit les terribles assauts des persécutions et de la tyrannie. Son existence jusqu'alors paisible, heureuse, harmonieuse, devint tout à coup extrêmement pénible; elle fut en proie aux souffrances physiques, à la crainte, au doute, à l'angoisse, à la méfiance, à l'effroi. Dans un pays qu'occupaient les forces ennemies et où sévissait l'espionage, il lui était impossible de communiquer avec ses amis. Elle était plongée dans un abîme de malheur et ne trouvait point d'issue à sa situation. Toutes les démarches qu'elle avait faites pour sa libération étaient restées sans résultat. Mais dans sa détresse, elle se tourna résolument vers Dieu. Ouvrant sa Bible, elle tomba sur ce passage (Proverbes 3:5, 6): "Confie-toi en l'Éternel de tout ton cœur et ne t'appuie pas sur ta prudence. Pense à lui dans toutes tes entreprises, et il aplanira tes sentiers."

Ces paroles inspirées furent une grande aide, un encouragement efficace. Prenant ensuite *Science et Santé*, elle y lut ceci (p. 596): "Quoique le chemin soit sombre au sens mortel, la Vie et l'Amour divins l'illuminent, détruisant l'agitation de la pensée mortelle, la crainte de la mort, et la réalité supposée de l'erreur." Jusqu'alors, elle n'avait su comment sortir du labyrinthe où elle se trouvait; mais en élevant sa pensée plus haut que les brumes environnantes, elle entra dans les sphères lumineuses de la Vérité; et comme elle mettait toute sa confiance en Dieu, dans l'Esprit, les conditions changèrent soudain. Elle put reprendre un train de vie normal et poursuivre sa tâche avec sérénité. Les organismes institués par les ennemis ne l'inquiétèrent pas.

* * *

Les humains ont parfois des notions préconçues quant à la manière dont un problème devrait se résoudre; mais s'ils font preuve de patience, s'ils s'attendent à Dieu, au Principe, qui leur montrera le chemin, ils verront que les choses se développeront d'après un plan bien supérieur à celui que prévoyait la sagesse humaine. Quelles que soient les conditions matérielles, l'homme réel est toujours un avec Dieu; et cette unicité n'est jamais atteinte par les agissements ou les manœuvres nuisibles. Le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu est indissoluble; c'est sur cette base qu'il faut résoudre les problèmes, tant individuels que mondiaux. Alors notre vision sera parfaitement claire, nos pas seront assurés.

Dans un cantique très apprécié, nous trouvons ces vers qui décrivent la marche ascendante du chrétien (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, Nº 64):

"La route monte et le but se rapproche;
Heureux, l'esprit s'élève, libéré.
La vision de l'infini s'éclaire,
J'atteins les hauteurs de l'éternité!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Where Stood the Peacock Throne

THE COMBINATION of white marble and sandstone with carved pillars, which Shah Jehan used in his earlier efforts, supply a thrill as you gaze at the Jamai Musjid in Delhi and the carved sandstone of Akbar's Audience Hall at Fatehpur Sikri.

Securing the guide of the little Swiss Hotel, where we stopped, for the Horse Show and Polo Meet had filled the hotel of our first choice, we wandered forth to see one part of this city which is claimed to be made up of eight cities. Our way took us by the Lahore Gate, then through a solid brown stone entrance gateway of handsome proportion, opposite to which, at a proper distance to enable a good view of either structure, is the Diwan-iam, an open-pillared audience hall of white marble. In a recess above, reached by a short flight of stairs, the emperor sat and listened to his courtiers and some of the commoners who came to seek justice.

The walls of this small court are gorgeously decorated with inlays of many colored stones depicting various birds, executed by a Frenchman named Austin of Bordeaux. Some portions of the decoration had been taken to the South Kensington Museum, but, through the efforts of Lord Curzon, they were wisely returned to the place where they came from.

Descending the steps and proceeding around the structure, you enter an open garden filled with flowers, at one end of which is a marble pavilion dedicated to the flow of water in the Spring season. . . .

In the corner is another white marble gem—a most gorgeous open building with inlaid work on the walls, of such beauty that you long to linger over every decoration. It was in this proper setting that the Peacock Throne stood, so-called, according to Mr. Beresford, from having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded and the whole inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of life-like colors. The throne, four feet by six feet, rested on six massive legs which, with the body, were of solid gold inlaid with emeralds, rubies and diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars all richly emblazoned with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the border of the canopy. . . . Gorgeous as is this description, the surroundings are of such a nature that all this magnificence could fit into it harmoniously. . . .

Later we went to a polo game between a team of Indians, a number of whom were Rajahs, and the Army, the Viceroy awarding the winners the championship cup. . . . All Delhi society was in evidence and it was interesting to note one pale Rajah in European clothes with diamond earrings in his ears, wearing a decorated silk turban.—From "Tourist India," by PAUL E. VERNON. (New York: Helburn.)

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (ibid.). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 3 issues of The Christian Science Journal for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State CSP-3

Intimate Message: Washington

Congressional vs. Parliamentary System ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The Ruml Plan controversy is a good example of one of the difficulties of making the congressional system, as distinct from the parliamentary system, work fast enough to be efficient in wartime.

Nearly everybody has an opinion, one way or another, about the Ruml Plan. Nearly everybody has a villain who is blamed for the delay. Some of us who enjoy villains, have picked two or three. But anyway, everyone agrees that there has been a dreadfully long delay, and that the democratic system for which we are fighting and which the dictatorial countries deride, has not been putting its best foot foremost in this particular dispute.

Winston Churchill is here in Washington and last week he came and made a frank 50-minute talk before the joint House and Senate. It was good fun looking down on him from the press gallery, as I did. I was interested in the notes he was using. I read Mr. Churchill's autobiography this past winter, "A Roving Commission," one of the most interesting books I ever encountered. It is a particularly exciting book for a growing boy. [I gave it to my son, and then wouldn't let him have it till I had finished it myself.] Mr. Churchill says he "memorizes" his speeches before he gives them; by that I take it he means he memorizes the outlines and the topics he will take up, and perhaps blocks out special paragraphs and his peroration.

No 'Advance Text'

At any rate, when I looked down on Mr. Churchill's notes from the press gallery, I found they were neatly typed in very black typewriter ink on paper about 6 inches by 8, with lots of margin all around. There were about three sentence-paragraphs to a page, with what printers call hanging indentions; that is, the sentence began out at the left margin and the lines below it were indented. These sentences seemed to be just topical references, and Mr. Churchill elaborated them as he went along, incidentally driving American newspapermen crazy, because, contrary to humdrum United States practice, he offered us no "advance text" to work with.

What I am coming to in all this is that Mr. Churchill simply gave Congress a sample of the kind of report which the British House of Commons gets all along. The speeches in the Commons are not read but extemporized from notes, or memorized. When I listened in the last time, last fall, a businessman who was a member of the House had got special permission, on a very personal matter, to read his address, but it took a special vote to give him this privilege. How much this adds to the spontaneity of debate! It was not possible to get Mr. Churchill's "advance text," although Secretary Stephen Early through the White House did his best to aid American reporters by asking for it, because the speech did not exist until Mr. Churchill actually delivered it. One of the best speakers of the Senate in recent years did the same thing, Senator Borah.

But the important thing was not the manner of the Churchill speech, interesting though the contrast is, but the fact that the Prime Minister was giving to Congress a sample of what the Commons gets as a matter of routine. The American President rarely addresses Congress; Cabinet members never. There is no issue of separation of powers in Parliament, however, because they are one and the same. The executive in Parliament is, in essence, a committee of the legislature, presided over by the majority leader. Mr. Churchill is the majority leader. All the other Cabinet leaders are House members. He makes frank, full reports to the Commons of which he is a part, as a matter of course.

Checked by Unwritten Constitution

To get back to the Ruml Plan, such a deadlock as this in Parliament would be hard to imagine. The House of Lords no longer has a final veto over the Commons The British "executive," that is the Prime Minister and Cabinet, are not feared and distrusted by partisans of the legislative branch, and are checked by an unwritten constitution as powerful, though more fluid, than the American. Thus the final will of the majority of Commons on any important issue would promptly prevail, particularly in wartime. This would be true in regard to another matter, Mr. Roosevelt's much-desired $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes, key to inflation control. Mr. Roosevelt has proposed this, but Congress has done nothing about it. Such a situation could exist only under a separation of powers. Under the parliamentary system, where executive and legislative are, in effect, one, the carefully prepared annual budget passes as a matter of course.

The defect I note after a number of years in Washington is the difficulty always of pinning down responsibility. Where the House, Senate, President, and Supreme Court each has a veto over the others, and yet where none of them has the corresponding power of formulating a policy and carrying it through, it is always easy to blame somebody else for delays or inadequacies. Probably the congressional system can be speeded up without radical changes, and a co-operative White House-Congressional attitude does wonders. Yet in accepting the safety device of divided powers, America also accepted a system of many delays, particularly noticeable in wartime; and a system under which friction between White House and Congress is the rule rather than the exception.

The Country Speaks: California

A Decade Pressed Into Four Years ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Industrial expansion which would have required from 10 to 20 years at the prewar rate of growth has taken place in Southern California in less than four years.

Whereas less than 13 per cent of the gainfully employed persons in Los Angeles County were working in manufacturing industries prior to the beginning of the war, the proportion has increased to from 35 to 40 per cent at the present time.

These facts point to basic changes in the economy of this region which certainly promise to bear importantly on the future. Before the war began, prosperity here was so geared to a wide variety of business activities that with the start of the recession in 1937, while widely recognized indexes of business showed declines ranging from 30 to 45 per cent for the country as a whole, local estimates showed that the decline for this region was only 11 per cent.

But it appears probable now, with the new shift in industrial emphasis in Southern California, that the future prosperity of this area will follow much more closely the pattern of the nation.

More Pronounced Than in Country as Whole

In its monthly summary of business conditions in Southern California dated May 4, the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles points out that business expansion resulting from the war has been substantiadlly more pronounced here than in the country as a whole. Its sources supporting this are, for the nation, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the National Industrial Conference Board; and for this region, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the California Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, and local clearing house associations.

It points out, too, that war production here has been largely accomplished through major industrial expansion rather than through conversion of previously existing industry, as in many sections elsewhere. But Southern California has seen some notable instances of conversion nonetheless.

There are now more women employed in Los Angeles County industry than the prewar total of men and women combined. The former total was 130,000; currently the number of women at work in industry is put at 135,000.

"While the number of women in industry has been increasing rapidly," the Bank reports, "the number of men wage earners has shown comparatively little change since last fall. The shift of men from nonindustrial to manufacturing lines has been offset by loss of men by these concerns to the armed forces. Moreover, the in-migration of men to this area, previously a source of additional workers for the war plants, is much reduced."

With a rapidly increasing and now large proportion of local wage earners being employed in aircraft and shipbuilding, the summary goes on to state, average weekly earnings of workers here have increased considerably more than for the average industrial worker throughout the United States because these two employers hold out relatively high rates of pay. The average number of hours worked per week here has increased somewhat more than it has nationally.

Retail Sales Have Big Increase

The greatly enlarged buying power of the Los Angeles public was plainly apparent during April when downtown department store sales went 23 per cent higher than those of the corresponding month last year after adjusting for a shift in the Easter date. Seasonal factors taken into account, Security-First National says that sales of this group of merchants in April were about 4 per cent above the March level and were as high as in any previous month with the exception of February, 1943, when a clothing buying boom was going on.

Being the principal aircraft production center of America, Southern California was turned to for a large production of planes from the outset of the European war. The early, quick expansion of this industry and later of shipbuilding has made this area one of the chief war production centers in the country. California, it is stated, has received a greater dollar volume of war contracts than any other state, and more than two-thirds of the California total is centered in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties.

The establishment and major expansion of basic industries throughout Los Angeles County and adjacent areas is doubtless the most momentous aspect of the present economic situation so far as anticipating the future goes. At any rate, broad industrial growth of this character, as the Bank summary shows, readily explains the greater-than-average business expansion going on here now.

To Change the Subject:

How Does Your Garden Grow? ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"This rule in gardening never forget:
To sow dry and to set wet"

counsels an old English proverb—advice that 1943 sowers may find it difficult to follow, in a season that seems to begrudge the garden hardly a day that is entirely fair. Yet, even the unseasonable weather has not dampened the nation's enthusiasm for Victory Gardening.

On the sod of historic Boston Common, where once American colonists gathered to fight for freedom, the plow has been busy; and the usually well-kept turf in the square in front of the Boston Public Library is patterned with brown furrows. But the agricultural activities of these landmarks are but a symbol of the zeal with which Americans with little or no gardening experience have taken up the spade and the hoe.

From Florida to Oregon, and from California to New England, garden lore is being studied and old agricultural tools are being recovered from attics, cellars, and outhouses to do duty in Victory Garden programs.

Fervor of Activity

"A garden in every backyard" is the slogan in some cities, and, with this fervor of activity, goes the recognition that trained and experienced leaders are needed to advise and guide the amateur agriculturists. Many high schools that have departments of vocational agriculture are offering technical training for high school youth as well as adult gardeners; some college extension centers are training adult Victory Garden advisers; "refresher" courses have been established in various localities, where potential leaders in gardning may "brush up."

While adults are taking this intensive interest in agriculture, school children are zealously planting and tending their Victory Gardens, enlivening the routine of hoeing and cultivating with speculative chats of the fine crops they will harvest in the summer.

Making a quick flight across the continent, we should look down upon a belt of states where the schools are humming with Victory Garden projects. In California, San Francisco and Los Angeles are sponsoring elaborate programs, a Los Angeles school official having announced that one of their goals will be to provide 80 per cent of the vegetables and fruits used by school cafeterias.

Taught in Public Schools

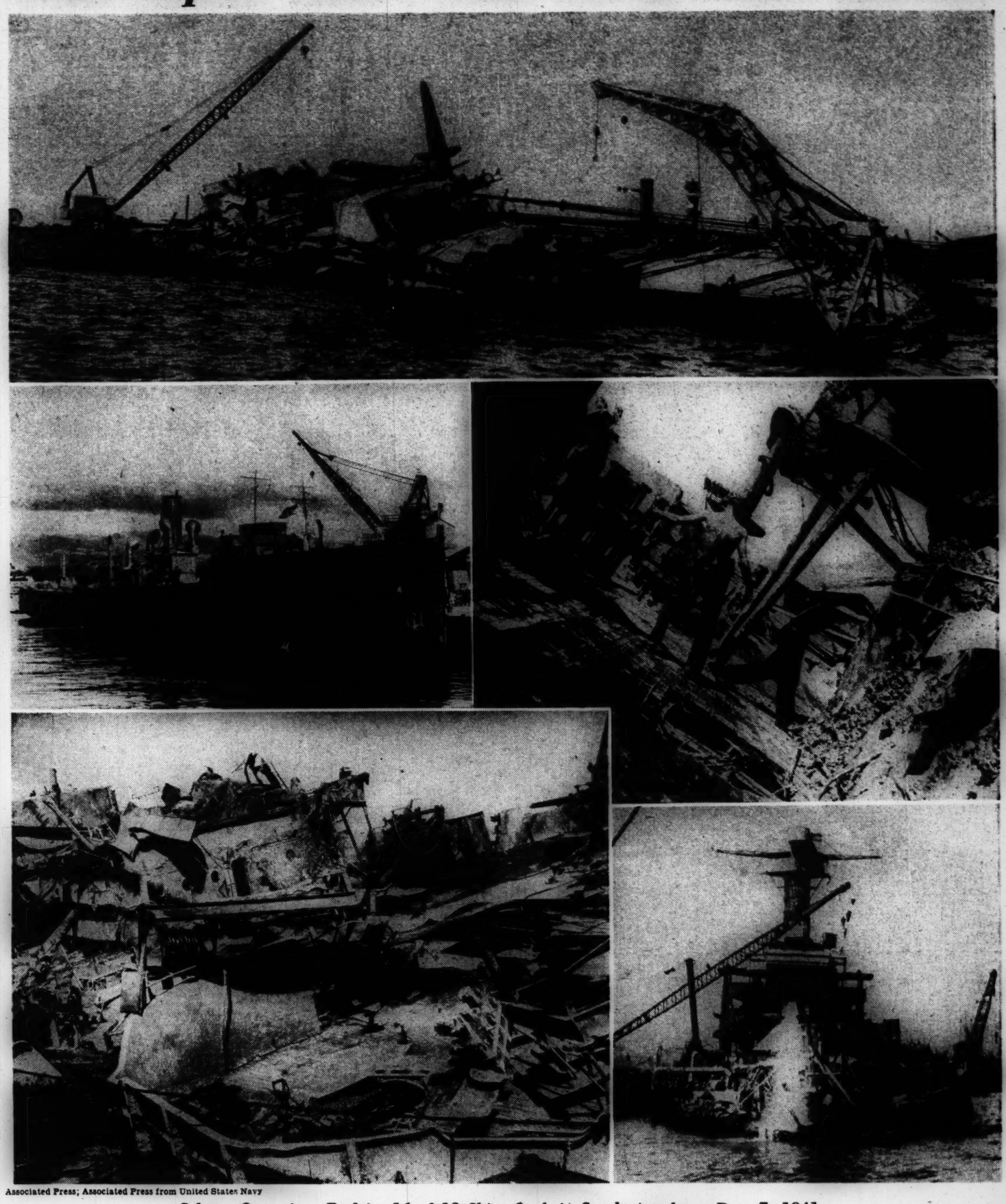
In Colorado, Denver schools are teaching the rudiments of gardening, preparing the children to do their share of work in 50,000 back yard and neighborhood gardens this spring and summer. In schoolrooms of Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, gardening is being taught and programs launched for interesting the nonagriculturist in tilling the soil. These are only a few of the high lights.

And if anyone is inclined to disparage the results of school-garden activities, let him consider what the 4-H girls and boys accomplished in their all-out war program in 1942. They raised 3,000,000 bushels of vegetables, 6,500,000 chickens, 300,000 hogs, 85,000 dairy cows, and 11,000,000 pounds of peanuts and soy beans, and canned 14,000,000 jars of food, according to an official report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

All of which reminds us that school children, as well as adults of America, have a busy summer ahead. For gardens must have steady and observant care, and, while we are working among the rows, we shall probably recall Kiping's lines:

. . . "such gardens are not made
By singing:—'Oh, how beautiful!" and sitting in the shade,
While better men than we go out and start their working lives
At grubbing weeds from gravel paths with broken dinner knives."

What Japan Didn't Plan On at Pearl Harbor



Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Navy

Salvage Operations Reclaim 16 of 19 Ships Sunk in Sneak Attack on Dec. 7, 1941

Salvage operations at Pearl Harbor, during which the Navy has put back into service 16 of the 19 boats sunk by Japanese bombs during the raid of Dec. 7, 1941. Top: Glimpse of the battleship Oklahoma being righted at its berth at Pearl Harbor. Cranes lift the deck equipment as cables, which can be seen at the right center, pull the craft into an upright position. Pumping equipment on the barges at the left aids in emptying the interior of the ship. Center left: Mine craft which had been sent to the bottom by bombs is seen here afloat and in service. Center right: Mud and barnacles being cleaned from the deck of U. S. S. Oklahoma after 17 months' submersion. Twisted wreckage and equipment clutter up the top side of the craft. Lower left: Tangled wreckage on the deck of the Oklahoma. Lower right: Battleship California raised, with water gushing from the salvage pumps, building buoyancy while cables from cranes assist. The picture shows the California rising to the surface, its bow emerging from beneath the water during salvage operations.

North Africa Intended as Stockpile of Food for Europe

Now that fighting has ended in North Africa, that area assumes new importance as a potential source of food close at hand for United Nations armies pressing into Southern Europe. North African food possibilities, and problems to be solved, are analyzed in the first of two articles from Algiers.

Food for Freedom
Nineteenth Article in a Series

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 25—North Africa, a territory of vast undeveloped resources, is intended to become a huge stockpile of food from which the deprived peoples of Europe can be fed after the last fighting ceases here and production can be resumed on an increasing scale.

The period of acute shortages which the United States and Britain now are doing their best to offset is expected to endure until next month. After that, North Africa should be self-supporting for the essentials and able to start rebuilding an export trade at least to balance necessary imports.

How much can be stocked in this and future years after the needs of the people here are taken care of depends on many factors, chiefly the improvement of transport facilities, the introduction of up-to-date agricultural machinery and tools, arrangements for its maintenance, the availability of fuel, and the extent to which native smalholders can be persuaded to "dehoard."

This year's cereal harvest, to be reaped late this month and in early June, promises to be very good in Algeria and average in Morocco. It is estimated that in 1938, last full trading year before the war, cereal, fruit, and oil exports from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia exceeded 800,000 tons, or a minimum of 150 shiploads. That year Algeria imported about $10,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and exported about $40,000,000 worth, Morocco imported about $11,000,000 worth and exported about $15,000,000 worth, Tunisia imported about $6,000,000 worth and exported about $14,000,000 worth. Total North African exports of cereals, olive oil, and citrus fruits were 20,000,000 bushels, 62,000 tons, and 70,000 tons, respectively, from these areas.

Stockpile possibilities are enormous. Before the United Nations landed at least 120,000 tons of wheat were shipped from North Africa to France to tide that country over its temporary shortage. An equivalent quantity was to have been returned later. But German demands and subsequent events prevented the exchange from taking place.

Allied occupation cost North Africa its markets in France and the countries which, through the Armistice Commissions operating here, had been drawing off supplies overseas to the deprivation of the North African public but to the cash enrichment of the producers. This situation coupled with the fall in imports due to Axis war needs and difficulties, explains the tight official rationing the Allies found in force here when they arrived.

At the present there is an acute shortage of the very foods it is hoped to put in the stockpile for the future. An extremely poor wheat crop was harvested last June, a proportion went to France as mentioned, and the Arabs are believed to have hoarded a large proportion of the remainder. The only way to coax the cherished stocks out of their possession is by the import of consumer goods. This makes heavy demands on shipping and so far the Allies have been able to spare relatively little cargo space for the purpose, though a certain amount has been devoted to it and plans for building up the stockpile provide for the progressive allocation of more and more. To date, the North African Economic Board has brought in more than 160,000 tons of this kind of goods.

Sixty-five thousand tons of wheat and flour have been imported from Allied sources, mainly the United States and Britain, and more will have been brought in before the end of June in an attempt to bridge the gap in supplies before the next harvest will become available. Between 13,000 and 14,000 tons of sugar a month are being imported to maintain a sugar ration here which is smaller than that in the United States and about the same as in Britain. The Arabs are great sugar eaters and in Morocco they are given preferential rationing for it over Europeans. They are not, however, in Algeria.

Other salient food items on the United Nations' import list here have been 6,478 tons of tinned milk, 1,090 tons of powdered milk, 2,826 tons of potatoes, 1,850 tons of dried beans and peas, 1,025 tons of edible oil, 1,339 tons of cattle fodder, 541 tons of tea, 527 tons of rice, and 659 tons of margarine.

While the future is full of possibilities, the actual food situation here at the present time cannot be termed good. The meat shortage has been alleviated only to a slight extent from allied army stores. Edible oils are unavailable because most came from olive groves in Tunisia, where there has been heavy fighting. There is no cheese. There has been virtually no butter for two years. There is a lack of cattle fodder. The transport problem is acute. All wheat available is going into bread, which is limited in Algiers to about 300 grams a person a day. This is only 50 grams more than people get in France.

Plans for increasing North Africa's food production depend on many factors. Agricultural tools and machines have to be brought in from the United States, along with fuel and spare parts. The manpower problems attendant upon French military mobilization have to be solved. There has been a great increase of consumer goods to give the natives an incentive to work.

Not only are the Arabs, generally speaking, people lacking in drive or ambition, but money as such is something in which they are not interested. Like other people, they have to be convinced there are supplies available which can be bought with money. In the absence of such consumer goods, paper money is worthless. What the Arabs want are such things as clothing, cloth, tea, and sugar. These things are being made available increasingly through the agency of the North Africa Economic Board, which works in close conjunction with appropriate departments of Gen. Henri Giraud's French African Government. Working on internal problems of this kind, too, are an Algerian economic council and a Moorish counterpart handling a very different situation in Morocco.

Assessing the nonco-operative attitude of many natives and their lethargy in regard to production matters, it has to be borne in thought that the Arabs do not regard themselves as allies of the United States or of Britain and are preoccupied with their own problems, which they can solve with remarkably little effort. Their religious teaching and racial characteristics make them disposed to limit their requirements rather than to increase their productive capabilities. That is why so many live in apparent contentment in environments and circumstances which strike Europeans as being those of appalling poverty and squalor.

If labor is properly stimulated and other difficulties solved, North Africa could yield immense crops of tomatoes, French beans, potatoes, artichokes, peas, carrots, turnips, broad beans, marrows (a kind of squash), melons, oranges, lemons, tangerines, almonds, peaches, plums, grapes, dates, and figs.

Politically, a major problem is to convince the people here that the Allies do not intend to strip the country the way the Germans did after they came in and that the augmented production will be for North Africa's own benefit. Contrary to general impression, the Germans did not requisition supplies here. They paid for them—even fancy prices—by the simple process of printing French money. Although the Allies are even paying for everything they have had, and are importing things the country needs, suspicion lingers.

The complete cessation of hostilities in North Africa can mean a great deal to the Allies because of the shipping traffic it will save. The armies here are self-supporting. But next year, it is hoped to use the products of this area for victualing military establishments with lines of communication stretching elsewhere from here, for feeding troops here or for feeding Europe from this nearest big source of food. This is a job in which the military organization is likely to play a valuable part.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 789,775
1943 volume to date 142,525,284
1942 volume to date 42,764,513

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.7	Prev. day	50.7
Month ago	48.9	Year ago	34.1
1943 high	50.9	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	17	12	11⅝	11¾	
Addressograph (1)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	15	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Allegheny pf xw	4	21	20⅜	21	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	18	21½	20¼	21½	+ ½
Allegheny pr pf	2	37	37	37	
Allegh Lud S .35g	21	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
Allen Indust ⅓e	7	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	1	159½	159½	159½	+ ½
Allied Mills (½g)	•3	23	23	23	
Allied Strs (.45g)	14	12¾	12½	12¾	
Allied St pf (5)	1	88	88	88	+1⅞
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	16	36¾	36	36¾	
Alpha P Cem (½g)	2	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	84½	84	84	— ¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Bank Note ½g	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Beach (1⅓e)	23	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh ½g	4	39	38⅝	38¾	+ ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼	19	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	37	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	70	176½	175½	175½	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	23	42½	41¾	42½	+ ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	3	77½	77	77	—1
Am Ch & Cable 1g	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Am Ch&Chf pf 5	10	112	112	112	
Am Crys Sug ½g	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Am C S 6%pf6	50	103¾	103½	103½	
Am Distill	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Am Export L (1g)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
Am & For Pow	94	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65t	2	70	70	70	— ½
Am&FP $7 1.92t	3	79	78¼	79	—1
Am & F P 2pf	21	20¾	20	20¾	
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	1	34½	34½	34½	—1
Am Hide & Leath	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	68¾	68¼	68¼	
Am Ice	16	41½	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	3	8½	8½	8½	
Am Inv pf 2½	10	41	41	41	
Am Locomotive	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	102	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	5	14¼	14¼	14½	
Am M & Met ½g	3	9½	9¼	9¼	
Am Metal (1)	20	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+1⅛
Am News 1.80	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	
Am Pow & Lt	49	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	18	28¾	28	28¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	15	31⅜	30½	31⅜	
Am Rad & St .30g	27	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Am Roll Mill .40g	18	14⅝	14¼	14½	
Am Rlt pf 4½	180	66½	66⅛	66¼	
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Seating (1e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	210	32⅜	32	32	
Am Smelt & R (2)	21	43¾	41⅞	43¾	+1¾
Am Sm&R pf 7	70	152½	152¼	152¼	+ ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	18	28	27¼	28	
Am Stores (⅓g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	18	30	29	30	+1⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	154	152⅞	154	+1½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	56½	56	56	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	6	58¼	57½	57½	— ⅝
Am Tob pf (6)	80	139¼	139¼	139½	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	15	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	25	42¼	41½	42	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	31	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	3	75	74½	75	+1
Am Woolen	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	11	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
Anchor H Gl .15g	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	3	44	43	43	
Armour Del pf (7)	4	110	110	110	
Armour Ill	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour Ill pr pf	2	61	61	61	+ ½
Armstrong Ck ½g	6	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Artloom pf (7)	50	99	99	99	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	40	85¾	85½	85½	— ⅛
Associates Inv 1½	1	37	37	37	
Atch T & S F 3g	66	56¾	54¼	56¾	+2⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	32	81¼	79¾	81¼	+1½
Atl Cst Line 1½g	62	37½	35½	37½	+1⅞
Atl Refining .30g	34	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
Atl Refin pf 4	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Atlas Corp ¼g	5	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	52⅛	52	52⅛	
Atlas Pow 1½g	130	63	62	63	+2
Atlas Tack .45g	2	12½	12½	12½	
Aviation Corp .10g	46	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	29	18½	18	18½	
Balt & Ohio	31	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
Bangor & Ar	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bng&Ar pf2½k	290	56½	55	56½	+1½
Barber Asph	13	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅜
Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	
Barker pf 2¾	10	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
Beat Crn pf 5	40	105	104⅞	105	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾g	11	37⅞	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	9	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Beth Steel (3g)	17	64⅜	63½	64⅜	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .35e	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Blcmdale .40g	170	13¼	13	13¼	+1
Boeing Airp 1g	6	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	53	53	53	— ½
Bond Strs 1.60	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
Borden Co (.60g)		27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Bower R Bear ½g	3	34	33¾	34	+ ¾
Bridgept Br ¼g	12	11	10¾	11	
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	29	28⅞	29	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅓e	7	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	2	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ½
Budd Mfg	21	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	140	111⅝	108⅝	109	—1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Burling Mills .70g	2	29⅛	29	29	
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¾
Burr Add M .60	8	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	21	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	10	67	67	67	
Bush T B pf4k	60	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Butler Bros .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	1	24¾	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Butte C&Z ⅓e	3	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	15¾	15¼	15¾	
Byers pf 7.20k	60	80	79	79	—1½
Byron Jack ½g	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¾	1¼	1¾	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	7	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wyn ½g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Can D G Ale .60	45	22½	22	22	— ⅜
Canad Pacific	22	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	8	8	8	8	
Carpenter Stl ½e	4	29¼	29	29¼	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Caterpil Trac (2)	5	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Celanese Cp ½g	9	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	60	110½	110	110	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7	180	125	124⅜	125	
Celotex Corp ½	27	13⅞	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	17	16⅜	15½	16¼	— ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Certain-teed 6 pf	110	58	57½	58	+ ½
Champ Pap&F ⅓g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Checker Cab	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	23	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	13	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	25	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
Chi Gt West	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	21	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or ⅓e	5	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	41	41	41	— ½
Chi R Is & Pac	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi Rl&Pac 6 pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Chi Rl&Pac 7 pf	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
Chrysler Co	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Co (1⅓g)	12	75½	74⅜	75½	+ ½
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
City I&F pf6½	20	102	102	102	
City Invest	10	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
City Stores	2	5	5	5	
Clev CC&StLpf 5	40	73	73	73	
Climax Mol 1.20g	6	43½	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅜
Clueett Peab 1⅓g	3	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
Coca-Cola (3)	7	102½	101¾	102½	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	40	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	3	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
Colg-P-P pf4¼k	50	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Col Gas & Elec	20	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Col & South 2pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	2	17	17	17	
Col Broadc A .60g	3	23½	23	23	— ½
Col Broadc B .60g	2	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Col G & El	62	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cor G&E 6 pf 6	3	59¾	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	4	39½	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	5	40⅞	40½	40½	— ½
Comi Solvents .60e	11	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	221	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
Com & South 1pf	21	59⅜	57¼	59⅜	+ 2⅛
Comwlth Ed .70g	2	24	24	24	
Conde Nast .40e	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Congol-Nairn (1)	4	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1⅓g	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	10	105	105	105	
Con Cig pr pf6½	30	103	103	103	— ½
Cons Copper	13	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	29	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	5	97	96⅞	97	
Cons Film Ind	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Cons Film pf 1¾k	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ⅓g	26	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	9	9	9	
Consol'n Coal	6	15	14⅝	15	— ¼
Consol'n Coal pf	2	65	65	65	—1
Cons Pr pf 4½	1	97½	97½	97½	
Container Cp ½g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓g	63	10¼	10	10¼	
Cont Can (⅓g)	16	34¼	34	34⅛	— ¼
Cont Diam Fib ⅓g	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	47⅞	47½	47½	
Cont Motors .15g	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	23	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Cop'weld pf 2½	140	49	48⅞	49	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	12	44	43½	43½	— ⅜
Corn Prducts 2.60	7	60⅜	60½	60⅝	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	5	178	177½	177½	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½
Coty Internatl	8	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
Crane Co cv pf 5	110	106	105½	105¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh ⅓g	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
Crosley Co (½e)	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S 1½e	2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ¼
Crown C&S pf 2¼	2	42	42	42	
Crown Zeller (1)	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Crown Zel pf 5	10	92¾	92¼	92¾	— ½
Crucible Steel 2e	16	35¾	34½	35¾	+1
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	78¾	78½	78¾	
Cuba RR pf	110	18⅜	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜e	49	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	57	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	77	77	77	
Curt P pr pf 1⅓k	4	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	49	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓e	15	23	22⅞	22⅝	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
Davega Strs ⅓e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	9	18⅛	17⅞	18	
Dieles-Wem-G ⅜g	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Decca Records (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Deere & Co 1.35e	10	35⅝	34¾	34½	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	9	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	13	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
Den & R G W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Detroit Edison .60g	11	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	10	24	24	24	— ½
Diam Match 1⅓	2	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅝
Diam T Motor ½g	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	9	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	110	41	40⅞	41	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅝
Dome Mines h1.20g	26	19¼	18⅞	19	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5e	4	69¼	68¾	69	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	148	148	148	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1½e	4	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
Dunhill Int	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
du Pont de N 1e	10	153	152	153	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ½
Eastern Air L	6	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165½	165½	165½	—1½
East Kod pf 6	2	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39¾	39¼	39¼	
Edison Br Strs .80	4	17½	17½	17½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ⅓g	5	36¼	36	36	— ⅝
Elec Boat (½g)	8	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
El Pwr & Lt	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	3	56	55½	56	— ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	18	61¾	60½	61¾	+ ¾
El Storage Bat 2	13	40	39¼	40	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29	29	29	
Eng Pub Service	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	20	78	78	78	
Eng $5½pf5½	20	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	5	1	1	1	— ⅛
Erie RR (⅓g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (⅓g)	91	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	51¾	50⅞	51¾	+1¼
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	7	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	5	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	20	20	20	
Ferro Enamel	11	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Fic P F Ins 1.60a	2	48	48	48	— ½
Firestone T&R ⅔g	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ½g	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
Follansbee Steel	5	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Follansbee S pf	130	41	40½	41	
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Food Mach .35g	3	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½	20	20	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	5	9⅜	9½	9⅜	
Frank Simon pf	60	58	58	58	+3½
Freeport Sulph 2	5	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	27⅞	27½	27½	
Fruehauf pf 5	50	102½	102½	102½	+1½
Gair (Robt) ¼e	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Gamewell Co 1g	230	26	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	27	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gar W Ind pf (½)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅓g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Gaylord C pf 2¾	30	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2e	9	48	47½	47⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	13	9	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Bak pf 8	10	142	142	142	—1
Gen Bronze	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Gen Cable A	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Gen Cab pf3½k	140	52	50¾	51¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	39	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
Gen Foods .80a	10	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	1	117	117	117	
Gen G & El A	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	96	96	96	+ ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	120	131	131	131	
Gen Motors (1g)	28	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	2	130½	130½	130½	+1½
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	50	108	108	108	
Ger Pub Service	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	7	24	23¼	24	
Gen Real & Util	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .30g	20	22¾	22	22¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (½g)	1	14	14	14	
Gen Stl C pf 3½	80	80¾	80	80	
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Gen T & Rub ⅓g	2	19½	19¼	19¼	
Gillette S Raz .45e	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	72	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	81	81	81	—1
Glidden Co (.60e)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6	1	86½	86½	86½	—1½
Goodrich B F ½g	16	39½	38¾	39½	+ ¾
Goodrich pf (5)	2	98	98	98	— ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	44	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ¾
Goodyear pf (5)	3	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— ½
Gotham Hos (⅓e)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Granby C Min .60	1	6	6	6	
Granite C Stl .35e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	55	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	2	16⅜	16½	16½	
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	33	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅝
Gt West Sugar (1g)	5	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Green (HL) (2)u	6	45½	45¼	45¼	— ½
Greyhound Cp (1)	27	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1⅛e	3	16	15¾	16	
Guantan Sugar	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Guantan Sug pf	570	150½	144	150	+6¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	41	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	10	39¾	39	39¾	— ¼
Harb-Walker ⅓g	5	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ⅓g	1	7¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

WLB to Study Travel Pay In Coal Dispute

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The War Labor Board, aiming at a decision late today in the soft coal wage dispute, may throw the miners' portal-to-portal (underground travel) pay demand back into collective bargaining. Some members favor such action.

Authoritative sources indicated the board was preparing to grant the miners concessions in the form of higher vacation pay and elimination of occupational charges, such as rental of their electric cap lamps and purchase of certain tools. In addition, certain provisions may be ordered to give the miners better assurances of a full six-day week. At present they receive time and a half on Saturdays only if they work all five preceding days. Sometimes they are idle on one or more of these days for seasons beyond their control.

The operators, critical of the report of the fact-finding panel, asked the board to hear oral argument, but it is understood the board is not sympathetic to any further delays. The board officially reported that no action was taken on the operators' request.

The panel, which made its report last Friday, said the portal-to-portal pay demand was an ideal subject for collective bargaining. Authoritative sources said the board is giving serious consideration to this suggestion, with an amendment limiting the bargaining period. Such action by the board could be construed as approval of any reasonable sum the miners and operators might agree upon for underground travel pay. If no agreement was reached within a specified period, the board then could decide the issue.

Both operators and miners concede that the practical effect of any portal-to-portal pay order is fraught with administrative and legal complications, and for that reason some board members, at least, believe the problems could be worked out best in negotiations.

Treasury officials confirmed yesterday that they have approved salary increases for thousands of mine supervisory employees. The raises amount to $35 to $40 a month, they said. The justification, they explained, is the six-day week, which increases the earnings of the production worker $10.50 a week and upwards when he works six days.

The emergency board which heard the wage demands of the 15 non-operating railroad unions also will submit its recommendations to President Roosevelt late today or tomorrow. The award will affect more than a million workers. They are asking an increase of 20 cents an hour with a minimum hourly wage of 70 cents.

South's Potato Acreage Up Sharply

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—A total acreage of commercial early potatoes in southern states 17 per cent ahead of last year and 16 per cent ahead of average has "more than balanced flood losses" in Arkansas and Oklahoma, federal agricultural statisticians asserted.

Increases in acreage above early estimates for North Carolina and Tennessee contributed to the favorable outlook, Agricultural Statistician Frank O. Black said in estimating total early potato acreage in 11 southern states at 363,100.

"Production in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Tennessee is estimated at 6,910,000 bushels, compared with 5,886,000 bushels last year," Mr. Black said. He placed an approximate $10,000,000 value on the early crop for those states.

Reduced acreage in lima beans were offset by higher yields in Georgia, where 2,104,000 bushels was the crop forecast, but the two Carolinas looked for reduced output in this crop, Mr. Black said.

IRA PLATKY, INC.
•
Insurance Consultants
•
NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively
•
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates filsted.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank ..... June 1
Franklin Savings Bank ..... June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank ..... June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank ..... June 10
Union Savings Bank ..... June 10
Warren Institution for Savings ..... June 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank ..... June 15
East Boston Savings Bank ..... June 15
Eliot Savings Bank ..... June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury ..... June 15
Wildey Savings Bank ..... June 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank ..... June 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank ..... June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank ..... June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank ..... June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea ..... June 20

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5	5	5
500	Aire Access (1½g)	4½	4	4½
100	Air-Way El Ap	4	4	4
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25½	25½	25½
400	Alum Ltd (9a)	107	106½	106½
300	Alum Co Ltd (2g)	118⅝	117¾	117¾
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112	111⅝	111⅝
240	Am Book (7g)	13½	13½	13½
500	Am Capital B	30¾	30	30¾
1000	Am C P&L A	⅛	⅛	⅛
950	Am C P&L A rw (.24g)	35½	34	35½
6400	Am Cit P&L B	33½	32⅛	32½
1100	Am Cyan B (.80)	2	2	2
10800	Am&ForP war	3½	3	3
600	Am Gas&El (1.60)	2¼	2	2
125	Am Gas&El pf (4½a)	36½	36	36
700	Am Gen (.15g)	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
200	Am Lt&T (1.20)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Am Maracaibo	16⅞	16½	16⅝
100	Am Republics (.35e)	11	11	11
3200	Am Superpow	9½	9	9½
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	Am Superpow pf	14½	14	14
200	Am Thread pf (¼a)	3½	3½	3½
200	Am Writ Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Amch Post P (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
300	Ark Nat Gas	4½	4½	4½
3500	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	3⅝	3½	3½
1200	Aro Equip (.70g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	19¾	19	19½
25	Atl Cst L Co (1½)	51½	51½	51½
1560	Atlas Corp war	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Automat Prod (½g)	17½	17½	17¼
300	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Axton-Fish A	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Babcock & Wil (¾g)	80½	80½	80½
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	22¾	22¾	22¾
2300	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	6½	6½	6⅝
1500	Barium Stn Stl	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Basic Refract (.20g)	2½	2⅜	2½
2200	Beech Aire (1e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1600	Berk & Gay Furn	14½	13⅞	14
100	Bickfords (1)	11	11	11
200	Birdsboro Pfdy (1)	11½	11½	11½
500	Bliss (E W) (2)	9¼	9	9⅛
5600	Blue Ridge	14½	14¾	14½
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Borne Scrym (1g)	42¾	42¾	42¾
500	Brown Brit H 2 pf	28½	28½	28½
300	Braz Tr L&P (5g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	Breeze Corp (.80g)	20¼	19¾	20⅛
500	Brewst Aero	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Bridgp Mach	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Brill A	5½	5½	5½
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1800	Brown Rubber	3	3	3
100	Bruce (E L) (½g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Buckeye PL (.40g)	16	16	16
400	Buf N&EP pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Bunk Hill&S (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Burma Ltd	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Burry Biscuit	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Cab El Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cab El Prod vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Can Marconi (.04g)	1	1	1
100	Cap City Prod (½g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1100	Carrier Corp	11½	11⅜	11⅜
800	Catalin Am (.10e)	13¾	13¼	13¼
2900	Cen & SW Ut	4	4	4
100	Cen Hud G&E	41¼	41¼	41¼
20	Cen NY Pow pf	97½	97½	97½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	90	90	90
500	Cessna Aire (1e)	103½	103½	103½
150	Cherry-Burrell (.40g)	10	9¾	10
100	Chesebrough (4a)	10½	10½	11
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	101½	101½	101½
25	Chi Rov&Mch (¾g)	77	77	77
50	Childs pf	6½	6½	6½
1500	Cities Service	17¼	17¼	17¼
450	Cit Svc pf	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
10	Cit Svc pfBB	86½	85½	86½
1600	Slaude Ltys Lts	78	78	78
100	Cleve El Illum (1⅝g)	11	11	11
200	Clinch Coal (¾g)	30½	30½	30½
400	Colon Develop	13½	12	12½
500	Colo Fuel&I war	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Colts PFArm (⅔g)	3	3	3
1600	Comwith & So war	50¾	50	50
200	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	61½	61¼	61½
800	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4	4¼
100	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	5¾	5¼	5¼
100	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	10	10	10
50	Cont G&E pf (7)	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
100	Copper Range (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1900	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
20	Corr&Rey pf (4½k)	21¾	21¾	21¾
1300	Cosden Petro	88½	88½	88½
50	Cosden Petro pf	3	2⅞	3
3700	Creole Pet	21¾	21¾	21¾
500	Croft Brewing	23½	22½	23
700	Crowley Milner	4	4	4
700	Crown Cent Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Crystal Oil R pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
3700	CubanAtlSug(2½e)	13	13	13
300	Dayton Rub (½g)	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
600	Derby Oil	16½	16¼	16½
100	Det Gray Ir	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	DetMichStove(.10g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Domin Stl&Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
2700	Eagle Picher Ld(.10g)	13¼	13	13¼
500	East Gas&Fu	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	East G&F 6pf(1½a)	25	25	25
700	East G&F pr pf(4½g)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
75	East Sta Corp	57½	57½	57½
50	East Sta pf A	12	12	12
50	East Sta pf B	22¼	22	22
150	East Sug As pf(1¼k)	22¼	21¾	21¾
300	Easy Wash MB(1⅜e)	48½	38¼	38¼
23200	El Bond & Sh	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
700	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	8	8	8
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	67	66¼	67
50	El P&L 7 pf A	82	82	82
900	El P&L war	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1200	Emerson Elec	1½	1½	1½
500	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Equity Corp	10⅞	10⅞	11
150	Equity Pr $3 pf 1½k	33¼	32¾	32¾
500	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¾	4½	4½
300	Eversharp Inc (⅝g)	17⅝	17¼	17¼
200	Fairchild Av(1e)	9¼	9	9¼
500	Fairchild En & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Falstaff Brew (.60d)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Fedders Mfg (.15g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	5½	5½	5½
150	Fuller (G A) (2e)	93	93	93
300	Found Ind Eng	14	13½	13⅞
50	Fuller 4 pf (4)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Gellman Mfg (10g)	60	60	60
500	Gen Shares	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Gen G&E pf B	2	2	2
40	Gen Share pf (6d)	99	99	99
25	Gen Shares pf A	73	73	73
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	37	37	37
900	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	107½	107½	107½
300	Godchaux Sug B	17¾	17⅝	17¾
400	Goldfield Con	11	11	11
100	Gray Mfg	¼	¼	¼
75	Gt Atl & P nv	6½	6½	6½
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	32	32	32
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	8	8	8
500	Hall Lamp (.20g)	47	46½	47
900	Hearn D Strs	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
600	Heela Min (⅛g)	4½	4½	4½
50	Helena Rubin (1½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Hewitt Rub (.40)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
700	Heyden Chem (.20g)	15½	15½	15½
1100	Hoe (R)&Co A	23¾	23	23⅜
200	Holl Gold (h.65)	26¾	24⅞	26¾
400	Humble Oil	8	8	8
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	73¾	73	73¾
100	Hydro El Sec	20½	20½	20½
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Illi Iowa Pow	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Ill Iow Pw div ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Ill IowaPwpf (1½k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1800	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	36½	36¼	36½
80	Ind Svc 6% pf	11½	11½	11½
30	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	25	24	25
150	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
500	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	80¼	80¼	80¼
200	Int Hyd-El pf	15½	15	15¼
1000	Int Indust	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Int Petrol W	4	4	4
100	Int Prod (1¼g)	18¼	16¾	16¾
100	Int Util B	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Irving Air Ch (1)	8¾	8⅝	8¾
100	Jacobs (F L)	10¼	10	10¼
900	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Knott Corp (.30e)	8½	8	8½
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	997	97
200	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	13¾	13⅜	13¾
400	Krueger Brew (.30g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Larson Corp (.55e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28½	28½	28½
3200	Lehigh C&N (.85e)	9	8⅞	9
700	Leonard Oil Dev	3	3	3
50	Lipton pf (1½)	10	10	10
200	Lit Bros	19½	19½	19½
300	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2300	Long Is Ltg	9¼	9	9¼
25	Long Is Lt pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Long Is Lt pf B	39	39	39
1000	Louis L & E (.20g)	36½	36¼	36½
100	Manati Sug war	7¾	7	7
100	Marion St Shov	2	2	2
100	McCord Rad B	5½	5½	5½
300	McWill Dredg (½g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	11½	11½	11½
300	Merritt-C & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Mesabi Iron	7¼	7¼	7¼
1600	Mich Bumper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1100	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mid St P Bvtic	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	MidWestCorp (.35e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	MidlSti n-cum (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Midvale (⅛g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Midwest Oil (⅜)	31½	30¾	30¾
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	84½	84½	84½
300	Molybdenum	107	107	107
100	Monarch M T	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Monogram Pict	19¼	19	19¼
700	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3	3	3
200	Mount Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mur Oh Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Muskeg P Ring	13¾	13¾	13¾
1600	Nat Bellas Hess	11¼	11¼	11¼
1500	Nat Fuel O (1)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
275	Nat P&L pf (6)	11	11	11
300	Nat Sug Ref	20	20	20
300	Nat Trans	20	20	20
100	Nat Un Rad	13½	13½	13½
300	NEPA $ pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	N J Zinc	46	44⅝	44⅝
400	N Mex & Ariz Ld	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Npgs Bldg	61½	60¾	61½
300	NY&HonRos	24¾	24¾	24¾
20	NY Wat Svc pf	94½	94½	94½
4500	Niag Hud Pow	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
375	Niag Hud 1 pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	Niag Hud A war	69¾	69¼	69¼
300	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	7	6¾	7
1700	Nor AmL&P cv	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	Nor AmL&P pf	7	7	7
100	Nor AmRETA (¼g)	64¾	64	64¾
400	Nor Sta Pw A	38½	38½	38½
200	Novadel-Ag (3)	37	37	37
500	Ogden Corp (¾g)	27	27	27
50	Ohio Bld pf (6)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Pac Can (1)	50¾	50¾	50¾
		13½	13½	13½

New York Curb (continued)

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	34	33¾	34
1100	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	5¾	6⅛
400	Prkrsburg R&R (⅛g)	12	12	12
1900	Pennroad (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1000	Pa-Cent Airl	1	1	1
200	Pa Gas&E $ A	15⅜	14⅞	15
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	1	1	1
30	Pa Salt (3½g)	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	Pharis T & E (.30e)	18½	18½	18½
200	Philla Cl (.35g)	6	6	6
1400	Phoenix Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
27000	Phoen Sec pf (3)	21	20¾	20¾
800	Pioneer Gold	5½	5⅝	5⅝
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	15¾	15¾	15¾
30	Pitts&LkE (2½g)	77½	77½	77½
50	Pitts Mid'im (⅛g)	56¼	56	56¼
100	Pitts Plate Gl (1½g)	13½	13½	13½
1600	Polaris Mining (.08e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Potrero Sugar	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pratt & Lam (.40g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	25½	25½	25½
1600	Prod Corp	11	11	11
200	Prov Gas (.10g)	1	1	1
175	Pug Sd P&L 7 pf	77½	77½	77½
1100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	112⅞	112	112
5900	RKO opt war	65⅞	65⅜	65½
200	Rwy & Lt Inv A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Raym Conc (1a)	9	9	9
400	Raytheon Mfg	16	16	16
500	Red Bank Oil	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
400	Reed Roll Bit (.30g)	17¼	17	17¼
500	Reiter-Foster	24¾	24½	24½
200	Republic Aviation (¾g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
150	Royal Type (1½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	80½	80½	80½
100	Ryerson & Haynes	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000	St Regis Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Salt Dome Oil	3½	3½	3½
500	Samson Unit	6½	6½	6½
600	Schulte (D A)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Schulte (D A) pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Scran-S&W pf	35	35	35
400	Segal Lock & Hr	56	55½	55½
200	Selberling Rub (½g)	1	1	1
500	Selected Indus	7½	7⅜	7⅜
100	Selected Ind cv	1	1¼	1¼
50	Sel Ind (al cl) (5½)	83¼	83¼	83¼
100	Sel Ind pf (5½)	68	68	68
100	Sentry & Con	67¼	67¼	67¼
200	Shaw Walker (.90)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	87½	87½	87½
90	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	115	115	115
100	Simplicity Pat	3¾	3½	3¾
800	Solar Aircraft	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Solar Mfg (.10g)	3¾	3½	3¾
600	Sonotone (.10g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
500	Boss Mfg (.10g)	4	4	4
200	So Cal Ed pf (1¾)	43½	43½	43½
300	South Royal (.40)	29½	29¼	29⅜
300	Spencer Shoe (.3e)	10¾	10¼	10¾
300	Stand Brew	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	St Oil Ky (1)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7300	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	16½	16½	16½
100	St Pow & Lt	110½	110½	110½
100	St Pow & Lt pf	½	½	½
100	Stand Pressed (.60e)	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Stand Sil-Lead	9	9	9
100	Starrett Corp vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Stein (A) & Co (1)	12	11¾	12
100	Sterchi Bros (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Stinnes (H)	1½	1½	1½
700	Sullivan Mach (.30g)	19	18⅝	18⅝
1200	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21	21¼
200	Technicolor	13⅜	13½	13⅜
100	Tob Prod Exp	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Tob Sec LtdD (.015g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Todd Shipyds (1 g)	62½	62½	62½
800	Trans-Lux	3½	3½	3½
300	Tri-Cont war	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Unit Aircraft (1a)	13¼	13¼	13¼
8500	Unit Cig-Wh Stre	13¼	13¼	13¼
4900	Unit Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
9500	Unit Gas	3	2¾	2¾
250	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	120½	120½	120½
700	Unit Gas wor	1	1	1
2700	Unit Lt & Pow A	14	14	14
800	Unit Lt & Pow B	14	14	14
2600	Unit Shoe P pf	43⅜	42¾	43½
500	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
200	US & I Sec pf (1k)	74	73½	74
600	U S Foil B	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	U S Radiator	3	3	3
1800	Univ Cooler (.10e)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
400	Univ Corp vtc	18	17¾	17¾
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Utah P&L pf (5¾k)	58	58	58
100	Utah Radio Prod	4½	4½	4½
100	Util Equip pf (1¼k)	68	68	68
400	Valspar Corp	25	25	25
50	Valspar pf (2¼e)	25½	25	25½
3100	Venezuela Pet	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Vtd Pub Svc pf	88½	88½	88½
200	Walker Min	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	West Air Lines	3½	3	3
30	Wright Harg	3½	3	3

Total stock sales today (estimated), 250,000 shares; year ago, 51,060 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
8	Am P&L 6s 2016	103¼	102½	102½
10	Am Wat Wks&El 6s 61	92	91½	92
2	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	As Elec 4½s 53	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	As G & E 5½s 77	22½	22½	22½
10	As G&E2E 5½ 68	22½	22½	22½
5	As G&E E 4½s 49	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
5	As T&T 5½s 55 A	122½	122	122
7	Baldw L 6s 50	102¾	102½	102¾
1	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Can Nor P 5s 53	36¼	35½	35½
154	Cen St El 5½s 54	36	35¾	35¾
103	Cen St El 5½s 48		54½	54½
5	Chi Ry 5s 27	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Cities Ser 5s 58	93¼	93	93¼
22	Cities Ser 5s 60	96	96	96
6	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	93½	93	93½
14	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96	96	96
10	Con GEL Pa 2¾s 76	40¾	40¾	40¾
27	Cont G&E 5s 48 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	East G&F 4s 56 A	93¼	93	93
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	89	88⅝	88⅝
8	Elmira Wat L 5s59	98¼	98	98¼
14	Empire Dis 3½ 52	123½	123½	123½
1	Fed Water 3¾s54	105	105	105
5	Fla P&L 5s58	105	105	105
5	Gatineau Pow 3¾s69	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3	Geo P&L 5s 58	95½	95½	95⅝
30	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98	97¾	98
1	Hygrade Fd 5s49A	97¼	97	97
2	Ill Pow&L 5s56C	96½	96½	97
9	Ill Pow&L 6s53	105¼	105¼	105½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	106⅛	106⅞	106⅞
1	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	106½	106½	106½
1	Ind Stv 5s 50	102½	102½	102½
5	Int P Ser 7s 42Fxe	86	86	86
6	Inters Pow 6s 52	27½	27½	27½
4	Inters Pow 5s 57	52	52	52
5	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	82¼	81¾	82¼
5	Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	30	30	30
4	Jer Con P&L 3½s65	61½	61½	61½
2	Lou P&L 5s 57	108½	108¼	108¼
6	McCord R 6s 48 st	109½	109½	109½
2	Midland Val 5s 43	98	98	98
7	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	60¾	60¾	60¾
1	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Minn P&L 5s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	108	108	108
16	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	N Eng G&E 5s 50	101½	101	101
5	N Eng G&E 5s 47	62	61⅞	61⅞
3	N Eng Pow 5s 56	62	62	62
1	N Eng Pow 5s 61	94¼	94	94
1	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	92	91¾	92
14	Nor Com Util 5½s48A	105¾	105¾

Improved Offense Will Lift Sox Out of Cellar

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Concentrating only on awakening their offense, and confident that such an event would automatically lift them out of the American League cellar, the Red Sox tomorrow open a home series of 24 games, during which they will meet every other club in the circuit except the Yankees. The league-leading Cleveland Indians come in first for three singles in a row, cocky and pennant-conscious since taking three straight from the Yanks in the West.

Before taking to the road again on June 21st, the Red Sox will engage, along with the Indians, the Tigers for three games, the Browns for four, the White Sox and Senators for five each, and the Athletics for four. By the time these 24 dates have been checked off the schedule, we will have a clearer picture of the club managed by Joe Cronin. And the snapshot should have considerably more color than it does at present.

Partee Leading

The Red Sox, like the Braves, are having their chief trouble in the run-making department. Cronin has only one .300-hitting regular, Roy Partee, and Roy gets into the game only when a left-hander is pitching for the other side. The rookie catcher has an average of .319. Indeed, young Partee is one of the pleasant surprises of the young season. He has pushed Bill Conroy out of the picture, at least for the moment. Roy, with a .296 pace, was the second best hitter on the western jaunt. Eddie Lake was top man at .297.

This dearth of extra-base hits and runs, of course, may disappear with the return of the Sox to Fenway Park, with its high barrier in left and left-center. Lake, Pete Fox, Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor, Al Simmons and Ford Garrison can be expected to bounce a few off the wall with drives which were caught in enemy parks on the road.

Doerr, although he leads the team with 13 runs batted in, has been a disappointment. It was hoped that the second baseman would pick up much of the slack left in the offense by the passing of Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky and Lou Finney to other interests. But Bobby today has a .278 average, mediocre for him.

Braves In West

Therefore, until the Sox have had a chance to straighten themselves out at Fenway, do not judge them harshly. You can look for them to hit better if for no other reason than that they couldn't be much weaker. The pitching is not second division. But the offense is.

Moving into the West today, George Kelly and Bob Coleman made it known that their Braves' batting order is due for a shake-up. Eddie Joost will lead off against the Cardinals tomorrow night at Sportman's Park, Tommy Holmes will bat second, and the rest of the boys will follow in this order: Chet Ross, Johnny McCarthy, Chuck Workman, the catcher, Connie Ryan, Whitey Wietelmann and the pitcher. McCarthy, who is leading the club with a .312 average, it will be noted, will move into the clean-up spot.

The Braves will throw their best pitchers against the world champs, using Javery under the lights, Jim Tobin on Thursday and either Red Barrett or Nate Andrews on Friday. The Braves' next stop will be Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Red Sox practiced at Fenway this noon and admitted that it felt good to be back home . . . Jim Tabor has hit .333 in the last five Sox games, although nothing longer than a single is among his collection . . . Dee Miles has a pinch hitting average of .333, which is exceptionally good for that or any other sort of hitting . . . The latest bulletin out of the Commissioner's Chicago office reveals that Whitey Wietelmann signed a new contract with the Braves early in May . . . Just another case of Bob Quinn's generosity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cleveland remains the lone club in the league over which the Red Sox held an edge this spring . . . Joe Cronin won a double-header from Lou Boudreau in the West, the only day the weather let them play out there . . . Oris Hockett is the leading Indian at bat . . . Jim Bagby, at five and one, is the top pitcher . . . Al Smith and Chubby Dean, however, have each won three, lost none . . . Washington leads the A. L. in stolen bases; Pittsburgh the National.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	21	9	.700
St. Louis	17	8	.680
Boston	14	10	.583
Philadelphia	15	12	.556
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400
New York	11	18	.379
Chicago	9	19	.321

Results May 24
No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	16	11	.593
New York	14	11	.560
Washington	15	13	.536
Detroit	13	12	.520
Philadelphia	14	15	.483
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	11	17	.393

Results May 24
No games scheduled.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The democratic game of tennis . . . Sounds kind of funny, doesn't it? But that's one of the things they try to impress on you at the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association offices these days . . . "Tennis," says Prexy Holcombe Ward, "has come a long way since the old Newport days." . . . And what Ward wants is for more kids to learn the game, no matter which side of the tracks they live on. . . . "We're trying to encourage public parks play and to persuade high schools to engage competent coaches, not only for teams but to teach the boys and girls the right way to hit the ball and how to place their feet. About 1,500 high schools have such coaches." . . . Philadelphia is No. 1 in that line, as authorities have arranged to hold 10 tennis courses at public schools.

♪ ♪ ♪

Since the fuss about signing Lou Novikoff started Windy City sports scribes taking sides, one Chicago paper has been printing a daily box: "What ex-Cubs did yesterday." . . . When four Philadelphia fans ordered World Series tickets from the Phillies, the Philadelphia Record summed up the yarn in the week's prize headline: "Phour Phillies Phans Are Phull of Phaith."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees drew 62,742 cash customers during their two weeks in the West, or about as many as they used to get for a Sunday double-header at the Stadium when they were going good. . . . Within a couple of weeks after he first tried playing squash tennis, Pierre Etchebaster, the procourt tennis champ, was able to play on even terms with Joe Lordi, the squash tennis boss. And about the only resemblance between the two games is that they're played with balls and racquets. . . . The Reds haven't won a Sunday game this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Soldiers in the 30th Division at Camp Blanding, Fla., have put their O. K. on one Jap—Sergeant "Jap" Davis, former Duke fullback who is assistant to the athletic officer. . . . In spite of the athletic turnover at the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School, the Cloudbuster varsity teams won 53 contests, lost 16, and tied one during the past year. . . . Fellow instructors at the Del Monte, Calif., Pre-Flight School have figured out how to get Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam to pole vault 16 feet. In a recent exhibition, Dutch missed twice at "only 14 feet" then went over on the third try. Then he learned the actual height was 14-10. Now if they'd just try him at "only 15 feet, 6 inches."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	47	6	15	0	4	.319
Doerr	114	10	31	1	13	.272
Simmons	51	4	13	0	5	.255
Lake	95	12	21	0	3	.221
Peacock	50	2	11	0	5	.220
Fox	87	10	18	0	5	.207
Lupien	111	6	23	0	7	.207
Cronin	54	1	7	0	5	.206
Tabor	70	3	14	0	3	.200
Miles	29	3	5	0	4	.182
Lazor	23	3	6	0	4	.173
Culberson	30	4	5	1	2	.167
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	93	11	29	1	11	.312
Workman	96	9	27	2	15	.281
Ross	89	13	22	2	8	.247
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Holmes	92	8	22	0	2	.239
Wietelmann	80	6	19	0	6	.238
Joost	85	10	20	1	6	.235
Ryan	30	3	7	1	5	.233
Burns	56	5	13	1	3	.232
Klutts	44	4	10	0	4	.227
Poland	30	3	5	0	3	.167
Cuccinello	15	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	1	0	0	0	0	.000

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2100

Nat Butler

Nat Butler, who passed on yesterday at his home in Point of Pines, was world famous in his youth as a bicycle racer and later as promoter of bike racing in Revere. During his career he spent seven years racing in Europe.

He Built and managed the Revere Cycle Track, and his weekly Wednesday and Saturday night races were fixtures on the local sports card. He retired in 1931.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 9-0, Montreal 8-3.
Syracuse 4, Baltimore 1.
Newark 2, Jersey City 0.
Buffalo at Rochester, postponed.

American Association

All games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 7, Binghamton 3.
Utica 4, Springfield 3.
Albany 7, Hartford 3.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Knoxville 7, New Orleans 5.
All others postponed.

Ferris Nominated

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Leon Di Benedetto, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced that he has sent to President Roosevelt the name of Daniel J. Ferris of New York, nominating Ferris to be a member of an advisory committee of three to consult with the President on the wartime conduct of athletics and sports.

Ferris is Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Olympics Committee, and has represented the United States as high commissioner at many Olympic games in foreign lands.

Fire Baller —By Pap'

It is quite likely that Bill Zuber can trace his present opportunity with the Yankees to the five-hit white-washing he handed the Yankees last September. He pitched a masterpiece in beating Marv Breuer and must have made quite an impression on Manager Joe McCarthy for the Yankee pilot insisted on Zuber when Washington tried to talk over a deal for Gerry Priddy.

Zuber's record with Washington is not impressive. He won nine and lost a like number. For the most part he was used to relief roles, but late in the season got a chance to start and quickly hit his real stride.

Rollie Hemsley, the Yankee catcher, insists that Zuber has almost as much speed as Bob Feller. Hemsley knew Zuber when both were with the Indians and hasn't forgotten how Big Bill used to fairly tear the big glove off his hand with his tremendous speed. Zuber, who is slated to take over Red Ruffing's spot in the Yankee mound Corps, is about Ruffing's build. He has Red's quiet determination, too. Now if he can only go out there and win like Ruffing, it will be all right with Manager Joe McCarthy.

Uncle Sam Gets Huge Bond Total From Ball Game

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Uncle Sam is some $2,000,000 richer today; those sailors who call the Norfolk Naval Station their alma mater are prouder than ever of their baseball team; and the Washington Senators have a new relief pitcher.

The 29,221 spectators who saw the Sailors defeat the Senators last night, 4 to 3, in nine innings of thrilling baseball paid for their seats by buying war bonds and pledged an estimated $2,000,000 to see the game.

In addition they got Kate Smith, Babe Ruth, and Bing Crosby in pre-game ceremonies and heard British Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell say that he was witnessing his first baseball game "and enjoying every minute of it."

The Sailors counted three times in the eighth to sport a 4-to-0 edge as the game went into the final frame. But here the Washingtons, third in the American League standings, punched over three runs at the expense of Broadway Charley Wagner, former Red Sox ace, before Max Wilson put out the fire.

The Sailors, virtually an all-star major league aggregation, collected only six hits off five pitchers.

Before the game Clark Griffith, President of the Senators, said that Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, for 12 years a left-handed pitcher for the New York Yankees before being sent to the Boston Braves this winter, had signed a Senator contract. Gomez was given his release by the Braves last week. He will be used in relief roles

Novikoff Signs

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Lou Novikoff was under contract with the Chicago Cubs today after he had ended his two-month holdout campaign by signing a contract in General Manager James Gallagher's office. Terms were not disclosed, but Lou said he was satisfied with the compromise figure—guessed at $8,000 or $8,500—and had received his concession of retroactive pay to the first of the season.

Stephens Has Best Mark In Bat Averages

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Both major leagues are using the same type of ball these days but the National League's batting averages are continuing to surpass the marks set in the American League, one-time home of the sluggers.

Vernon Stephens of the St. Louis Browns, who has been out of action for approximately a week because of an injured knee, has the highest average in either league with .368 and Michael (Pinky) Higgins of the Dteroit Tigers is second, 10 points behind.

But aside from this pair the hitters in the Senior circuit are having all the best of the balata ball. Billy Herman of the Brooklyn Dodgers has moved into first place with .356 and the 10th man is Stan Hack of the Chicago Cubs with .308.

In the American League there are only eight batters hitting .300 or better and to get a list of 10 leading hitters it is necessary to include Rip Radcliff of Detroit with a .290 mark.

National League clouters have come up with 54 home runs, 20 more than have been hit in the American League.

The 10 leading hitters in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Stephens, St. Louis	18	68	11	25	.368
Higgins, Detroit	25	95	11	34	.358
Lindell, New York	25	90	8	29	.322
Wakefield, Detroit	25	113	14	36	.319
Hockett, Cleveland	21	82	12	26	.317
Moses, Chicago	22	78	7	24	.308
White, Philadelphia	29	114	20	35	.307
Chartak, St. Louis	22	80	9	24	.300
Heath, Cleveland	27	101	13	30	.297
Radcliff, Detroit	17	62	1	18	.290

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Herman, Brooklyn	30	104	15	37	.356
Frey, Cincinnati	27	110	14	39	.355
Musial, St. Louis	28	119	22	41	.345
Dahlgren, Philadelphia	25	88	9	30	.341
Kurowski, St. Louis	26	103	16	35	.340
Sianky, Chicago	28	110	17	35	.318
McCormick, Cincinnati	28	112	8	35	.313
McCarthy, Boston	24	93	11	29	.312
Vaughan, Brooklyn	30	119	17	37	.311
Hack, Chicago	28	107	12	33	.308

Committee Asks More Athletics For Men in Army

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A special Congressional Committee made up of Senator Mead (D), New York, Representative Dilweg (D), Wisconsin, Representative Weiss (D), Pennsylvania, and Representative Monroney (D), Oklahoma, was ready to ask the War Department for a "more general athletics program" at a meeting today with Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, in charge of special service.

"We're going to urge the Army to give athletics the same consideration that the Navy does," Weiss told a reporter. "If Navy men can play football, we see no reason why Army men should not play. England is continuing its sports events for morale and physical advantages, even if games have to be stopped when the Germans come over on a bombing raid."

Dilweg, former professional football star with the Green Bay Packers, saw the need of "better organized recreational sports for the war worker."

Cavaretta Fined

CHICAGO (AP)—Officials of the Chicago Cubs have been informed by Ford Frick, National League President, that Phil Cavaretta had been fined $100 and suspended for five days. He was accused of pushing Umpire Lou Jorda in Boston.

Facts About Big Leaguers

Robert M. 'Bob' Coleman
Coach, Boston Braves

Year, Club, League	Pos.	Games	Bat Ave.	Field. Ave.
1910, Spring.-Dan. I. I. I.	C	37	.149	.932
1911, Davenport I. I. I.	C	116	.221	.971
1912, Davenport I. I. I.	C	129	.286	.964
1913, Davenport I. I. I.	C	45	.250	.969
1913, Pittsburgh Nat.	C	24	.189	.978
1914, Pittsburgh Nat.	C	72	.267	.977
1915, Columbus A. A.	C	131	.263	.970
1916, Cleveland Amer.	C	19	.214	1.000
1916, Columbus A. A.	C	74	.232	.986
1917, Columbus A. A.	C	114	.242	.981
1918, Mobile S. A.	C	57	.220	.981
1919, Mobile S. A.	C-Man.	139	.216	.977
1920, Mobile S. A.	C-Man.	109	.247	.975
1921, Terre Haute I. I. I.	C-Man.	129	.280	.991
1922, Terre Haute I. I. I.	C-Man.	129	.250	.990
1923, San Antonio Tex.	C-Man.	28	.200	.980
1924, San Antonio Tex.	C-Man.	87	.312	.994
1925, San Antonio Tex.	C-Man.	31	.227	.964
1926, Boston Amer.	Coach			
1927, Knoxville So. A.	C-Man.	37	.269	.981
1928, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1929, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1930, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1931, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1932, Decatur I. I. I.	Man.			
1933, Duluth Amer.	Coach			
1933, Beaumont Tex.	Man.			
1934, St. Paul A. A.	Man.			
1935, Springfield I. I. I.	Man.			
1936, San Antonio Tex.	Man.			
1937, Scranton N. Y. P.	Man.			
1938, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1939, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1940, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1941, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			
1942, Evansville I. I. I.	Man.			

Play Surprisingly Good Hereabouts on Week End

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One more war crisis, worst to date, has been faced by the golfers and borne with a fortitude worthy of the best traditions of the game. Playing attendance on the courses of Greater Boston over the week end was surprisingly good, in the main, even granting a sharp curtailment at a few of the clubs of more inaccessible location.

Brae Burn, Oakley, Commonwealth, Pine Brook, Woodland, and Winchester were among the clubs which viewed the week end results with satisfaction.

Brae Burn had 217 individual starters Sunday, or a little short of normal for the time of year and favorable playing conditions. Oakley, I hear, was positively crowded, and Commonwealth not complaining a bit. These three are particularly fortunate in transportation facilities and in the number of member residents comfortably adjacent to the clubs.

Half-Mile Walk

Pine Brook Valley had 15 starters Sunday, the significance of which is that the nearest public conveyance is the bus line to Norumbega Park, leaving the golfers a half mile or so from the club property. Winchester, well located as to bus service, was only slightly below normal. Woodland with bus lines not far, from the club property and a railroad station at its back door, was about normal.

The 217 starters at Brae Burn arrived there all ways. Many walked, for quite a number reside fairly close to the club property. Some came on the bus line that runs on Commonwealth Avenue, less than a good wood shot away. Some came by train to Waban, and walked across the course. Upwards of 20 arrived on bicycles. That might mean family trouble, for some of those bikes, you see, belong to junior or his sister.

Yankee Initiative

Real Yankee initiative in overcoming obstacles was displayed by the Andover Country Club. It advertised in the local paper that members arriving by bus at Shawsheen Square could depend on transportation from there to the club and back. A hayrack, fitted up with seats for about 30 individuals and drawn by a pair of horses met the needs of the golfers and did a land office business all day.

Harold Hovey, who for the last few years has handled much of the details of management at the Winchester Country Club, but who was not around until late yesterday because he has become a Supply Sergeant in the Winchester Company of the State Guard, brings up an interesting and rather important question for the proper authorities to pass upon. What about cars conveying members to the club for dinners? Car owners are allowed to drive to restaurants and a fair percentage of Winchester members, as well as members of other clubs, have made it a practice to dine at the club week ends and perhaps other days of the week. If they want to drive to the club early enough to play a round of golf and then stay to dinner, are they violating either the spirit or the letter of the regulations?

As to play over the last week end, the leading single feature was the ace by Phil Barry at Wollaston's ninth. His ball landed a foot from the cup and hopped right into the hole.

Bishop a War Worker

At this time last year Ted Bishop already had made a good start on a surpassing record of low scoring and winning medal play tournaments, but now, as a war worker and expecting any time to be called for his Army examination, he has little time for golf. He did get in a couple of rounds this past week end, one of which was in the company of Emery Stratton, now an Army lieutenant after having been through Officers' Candidate School. The two, who between them have captured a major portion of the gross prizes in open tournaments around Boston recently, showed a little rustiness when they rounded Woodland Saturday in 79 apiece.

Ted improved on that to the extent of a 74 Sunday, but still felt that his concentration was wobbly because of lack of competition, which showed up especially in his chip shots and putts.

One other week-end feature was the 79 registered by Ben Rae in the qualifying round of the club championship at Brae-Burn; rather good, it may be said, for a 14-handicap man playing in the present heavy conditions. Incidentally Ray Gordon, that steady performer for many, many years, did not even bother to enter his name for the club championship which he has won so many times.

Tennis Officials Foresee Satisfactory Summer Ahead

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Having passed through the stage of wartime uncertainty, tennis officials feel that they know where they're going this year. It isn't very far along the familiar peacetime tournament trail, but it is far enough to afford considerable satisfaction to all concerned.

"No decision has been made about holding the National championships at Forest Hills, but they will be held if they don't interfere with the war," says President Holcombe Ward of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Then he adds hopefully, "I don't see how they can interfere. Tentative arrangements have been made with the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills and a definite decision will be reached after a committee consults Army, Navy, and ODT officials in Washington."

Demand Tremendous

The uncertainties that bothered manufacturers and players about the supply of tennis equipment "have been largely cleared up this year," explains Samuel Hardy, former Davis Cup captain who is in charge of that department of A. G. Spalding and Co.

"Last year dealers felt that they might be left with big stocks of racquets and no tennis balls," he said. "Now they're out of racquets and the demand is tremendous. The only real shortage is in court equipment—metal net posts and reels and tennis nets. We'll have enough to get by, however, and it looks like a big tennis season."

Supporting this belief, the National Collegiate A. A., which was doubtful about its annual tournament, has decided to go ahead after a survey indicated there would be an acceptable number of entries and a national representation.

Also on the tournament schedule are the National clay courts championships, the eastern intercollegiates, and major grass court tourneys at Newport, R. I.; Rye, N. Y.; Southampton, N. Y., and Seabright, N. J. Several of these still are in the tentative stage.

The immediate concern of U. S. L. T. A. officials is the series of Red Cross benefit tournaments planned for holiday week ends, Memorial Day, July 4, and Labor Day.

"With the lessons we learned from similar tournaments last year, we expect to do very well with these," Ward says.

These events are being arranged by a wartime tennis committee of 241 members, representing every major tennis center. This committee also is charged with building up tennis courses to instruct young players, stimulating public parks play for the benefit of men and women in war industries and collecting used equipment for the armed forces.

Younger Players

With nearly all the ranking men players in the services, tournaments will depend largely upon women and boys under 18 to fill the entry lists. The National singles likely will be limited to 32 players in each division, and the common opinion is that Pancho Segura, the Ecuadorean, can win as he pleases.

"There are a lot of promising players, kids like Bobby Falkenburg, Jimmy Brink, Jack Tuero, Wade Herren, Tom Molloy, and Billy Smith," Ward points out. "I think a chance to play in the championships will be a tremendous incentive to the youngsters. And that's where the future champions will come from."

Peterson's Cue Is Busy

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS—A slender shaft of hardwood glossed with the patina of much handling, probably is the most traveled bit of sports equipment in the world.

It's the billiard cue used by Charley Peterson, veteran ace of the trick shot artists. Charley has been at the business of amazing the billiard public for so long a time many contemporaries were doing tricks with nothing more difficult than glass nursing bottles when the St. Louisan first began touring.

With Hoppe

Back in 1921 when the cue was just a youngster, Peterson, then touring the country with Willie Hoppe, originated in Boise, Idaho, his most famous trick, the "dollar shot." Placing a silver dollar on edge between two chalk cubes at one end of the table, Peterson cues the coin so it rolls to the table's other end, rebounds from the cushion and rolls back between the two cubes—without touching either cube.

Other shots nearly as amazing made that first trip so successful, Hoppe and Peterson repeated the tour annually for several years.

The wandering cue in 22 years of journeying has been in practically every United States city large enough to boast a billiard table. Annually it travels from Maine to California and from New Orleans to Minneapolis, sometimes venturing into Canada.

Tours Colleges

Annually, also, it tours the universities of the land—150 of them—in the clever hands of Peterson, who ranks as the best trick shot of them all.

Recently he announced he was awaiting orders to go to Alaska soon, and right now Peterson and his wandering cue may be showing the boys at Dutch Harbor his wizardry.

For many years the restless billiardist owned a parlor in St. Louis, but gave up its management when his trips became so numerous he no longer could give it his attention.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press
(Three leaders in each league)

Batting

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Stephens, Browns	18	68	11	25	.368
Higgins, Tigers	25	95	11	34	.358
Herman, Dodgers	30	104	15	37	.356
Frey, Reds	27	110	14	39	.355
Musial, Cardinals	28	119	22	41	.345
Lindell, Yankees	25	90	8	29	.322

Runs Batted In

National League	American League
Herman, Dodgers 23	Bloodw'th, Tigers 18
Elliott, Pirates 16	Johnson, Senators 18
Di Maggio, Pirates 16	Spence, Senators 18
Stanky, Cubs 16	

Home Runs

National League	American League
Ott, Giants 4	Keller, Yankees 5
Maynard, Giants 4	Chartak, Browns 3
Litwhiler, Phillies 4	Gordon, Yankees 3
	McQuinn, Browns 2
	Laabs, Browns 2

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

RUG CLEANING

NAP-OL Rug Cleaning Process
OSCAR O. POHMER & SON
433 4th Avenue Ar-H 4-7856

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
97th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-6200

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Kem. 7755
MOUSTAFHA AVIODOR, 130 Newbury St., Boston

Oriental Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1980

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU. 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. WORD, 441 Madison Ave. N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1351

WOOD FOR SALE

ORDER NOW—Hardwood for fireplaces, cut to specification; delivered in Greater Boston; also kindling wood. FOWLER BROS., P. O. Box 418, Raymond, N. H.

European Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs Calder 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone

BUILDINGS FOR SALE

PREMISES in city district; basement, ground floor, balcony; clear floor space; site area approximately 600 sq. yds. Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Knott Mill, Manchester.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE
CREAM MALTESE LACE CAPE
Newton, 50, Stranmillis Gardens, Belfast

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

RICKARDS, MANCHESTER, 9, Hanging Ditch, Corn Exchange. Late of Old Millgate. Shirts, Underwear and General Men's Wear.

JEWELERS

Newcastle-on-Tyne J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452

POST VACANT

SHIRT machinists; applications required; modern, cheerful small factory; skilled and to learn; no age limit. STARTEX MFG. CO., 11-13, New Wakefield St., Manchester, 1.

Cheshire—Wanted, CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve as Associates on House Staff. Mountlands, 3, Enville Road, Bowdon.

WANTED TO BUY

HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. Sound, and 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON, S. E. 3. BLACKHEATH—One of the few suburbs retaining its old-world aspect—HEATHVIEW HOTEL. Unique position overlooking Heath. 24 bedrooms, H. and C. running water, gas fires, telephone. Hotel service. Garages adjoining. Extensive garden. Terms from 2½ gns. Apply Prop. Mrs. B. H. BLISS

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements, central heating; h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food. Moderate terms. Mr. and Mrs. Hale

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel. 2568
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN

You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

T. MURGATROYD & SON
Shoe Specialist
49, 51, Redbank Road, Bispham, Blackpool
Agent for Sir Herbert Barker, Queen, Start Rite, Jaeger, K, Norvic, Lotus & Delta.
Telephone 51382

BOLTON

K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2482
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

BROWN MUFF'S
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
FASHIONS
FABRICS
FURNISHINGS
DECORATIONS
MEN'S
OUTFITTING
Phone 2980 (Fourteen Lines)

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (3 lines)

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FORGARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
19, St. James's Street, Derby.
203, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent.

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

Kendall
64 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
23, Station Square, Harrogate
15, Coney Street, York

ENGLAND, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd.
the Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Central Heating
34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4881

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
30, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.

The Victorious work of Britain and her Allies is bringing nearer the day when you will be able to buy freely Good Cake and Confectionery from
BRADLEY'S
54 New Street & 8, Kirkgate
Telephone 1141

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Alms Stoneys
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

DANIELS
High Class
FRUIT, VEGETABLES, POTATOES, FLOWERS, Etc.
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALITY
Terms—Cash. Orders promptly attended to
16A, Albert Road, LEVENSHULME Manchester

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Whatever your clothing needs may be
Try
JOHN MOSES
of
GRAINGER STREET
Newcastle-on-Tyne 1 Telephone 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

NOTTINGHAM

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
32, Milton Street, Nottingham
12, Lister Gate, Nottingham

"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
For All Electrical and Radio Goods
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41700

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SCARBOROUGH

64 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
83, Newborough, Scarborough.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81873. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24286

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. 1 PHONE 22693
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41. LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS
GLASGOW. C.3

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles
in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2 (Under Central Station Bridge)

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3616

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Rd., S. 1 Ph. Pollok 1437

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W.BLACK
64 KENT RD GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/145 High Street, AYR.
3, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

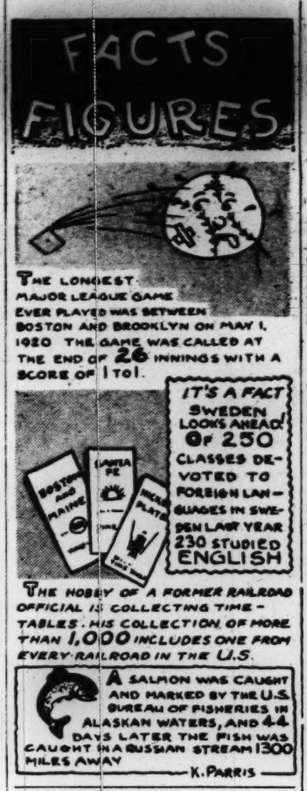
THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 2. Tel. Douglas 3092

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.


FACTS FIGURES
THE LONGEST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME EVER PLAYED WAS BETWEEN BOSTON AND BROOKLYN ON MAY 1, 1920 THE GAME WAS CALLED AT THE END OF 26 INNINGS WITH A SCORE OF 1 TO 1.
IT'S A FACT SWEDEN LOOKS AHEAD! OF 250 CLASSES DEVOTED TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN SWEDEN LAST YEAR 230 STUDIED ENGLISH
THE HOBBY OF A FORMER RAILROAD OFFICIAL IS COLLECTING TIME-TABLES. HIS COLLECTION OF MORE THAN 1,000 INCLUDES ONE FROM EVERY RAILROAD IN THE U.S.
A SALMON WAS CAUGHT AND MARKED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES IN ALASKAN WATERS, AND 44 DAYS LATER THE FISH WAS CAUGHT IN A RUSSIAN STREAM 1300 MILES AWAY
K. PARRIS

Daily Anecdote

Strange Library

A Southern industrialist, who had acquired a large fortune, but had neglected his education in the process, built himself a fine new home. He decided to equip it with a large and impressive library, and went down to the bookstore and told them to send him 2,000 books.

"What kind of books?" he was asked.

"Why, books; books, you know, reading books," he replied.

The books were delivered and placed upon the shelves.

One day a friend visited him.

"Here, Hugh," said the industrialist, "is my library. Here is where I love to sit down with a book and forget the outside world."

Hugh inspected the books.

"John, where did you get these?" he asked.

"Oh," replied John, "I picked them up here and there. When I found one I liked, I bought it. It has been the work of many years."

Hugh took another glance at the long, solid-packed shelves.

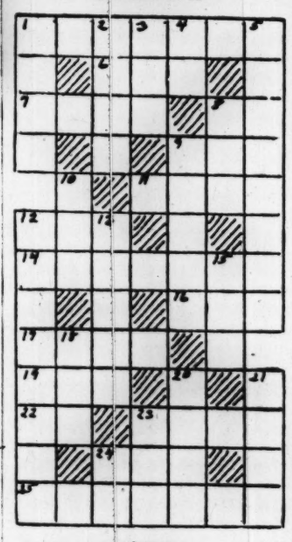
"Tell me, John," he inquired, "why did you buy 600 copies of McGuffey's Fifth Reader?"

Cargo Planes

Any idea any of us may have that the railroads and trucking companies will be put out of business by cargo airplanes after the war certainly is dispelled by the following (from Washington): The volume of air cargo now carried by U. S. airlines could increase a hundred times and yet capture only one-tenth of one per cent of the freight-ton miles now carried by American railroads and trucks.—Plane Talk.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is shamoy?
6—What do you call female of an animal whose male is called a "buck"?
7—What was middle name of Chester Arthur, a former President of U. S.?
8—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
9—What syllable is applied in solmization to 5th tone of any diatonic scale?
11—A goad to action is what?
13—How is Tracy Tupman described in "Pickwick Papers"?
14—What name is given to either continent of Western Hemisphere?
16—Who is one of "fishermen three" in Eugene Field's poem?
17—What served as boat for 16 Across?
18—Sailor.
22—While.
23—Who is Beatrice's patient cousin in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
24—Coat of an animal.
25—According to Shakespeare, who "brings in some boats, that are not steer'd"?

Down

1—What English humorist wrote "The Ahkond of Swat"?
2—Who was first man?
3—Measure of weight.
4—Pronoun.
5—Do you associate a stepblock with football, aviation, or a railroad?
6—Mr. Tellegen, the actor, was known by what given name?
9—Scene of opera "Fidelio" is laid in what country?
10—What is a river of Cambridgeshire, England?
12—What Shakespearean character is hero of a Verdi opera?
13—What is Ramon's singing voice in Gounod's opera?
15—What Mother Goose creature is a very high jumper?
19—Possesses.
20—What South American country has an Indian population of about 60 per cent?
21—Where is it to which all roads are said to lead?
22—Rude house.
24—Scenes of opera "Manon" are laid in what country (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Paint Colors Can Affect Factory Efficiency?

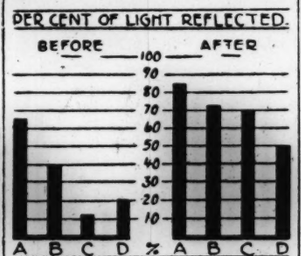
For a long time almost all industrial machinery was painted a dark green or a battleship gray. Today, however, factory interiors, including government arsenals, naval shore stations, and big war plants, are going in for colors with excellent results.

It has long been common knowledge that light-colored surfaces increase the illumination by reflecting more light than dark-colored surfaces. It is only recently, and as the result of an intensive two-year investigation, that "three-dimensional seeing" has been achieved through the understanding use of color in industry.

By the proper use of color it is now possible to increase the illumination in many factories by 100 per cent, without making any changes in the lighting equipment.

Floors, walls, and ceilings, as well as machinery, come into the color picture. Bright colors are used on all interior industrial surfaces.

In the course of the investigation into the effect of color, various hues were applied to such machines as punch presses and power shears for periods of two weeks for each color. Photometric readings of the amount of light reflected; times studies of production rates; and questionnaires filled out by the workers using the machines, noting their reactions to each color, were combined and studied.



In one test case, the total gain in light reflection resulting from repainting in lighter colors amounted to 102 per cent.

The results indicate that light buff and light gray are the most all-around satisfactory colors. As a consequence, industrial machinery now is commonly painted "horizon gray" and the working area of the machine "spotlighted" in light buff, with here and there a touch of bright red to serve as a warning at danger points. The ceiling of the workroom may be white, the walls light buff, the dado green, and the floor white, stippled with brown or green.

When light colors first were recommended for industrial use, increased maintenance problems were anticipated by some. In practice, however, it has been found that the workers tend to take a new pride in their carnival-colored machines and willingly keep them clean.

By achieving a greater amount of useful illumination through reflection, fewer mistakes are made and production is increased.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid of sudden fear, . . . For the LORD *shall be thy confidence.*
—PROV. 3:25, 26

In Lighter Vein

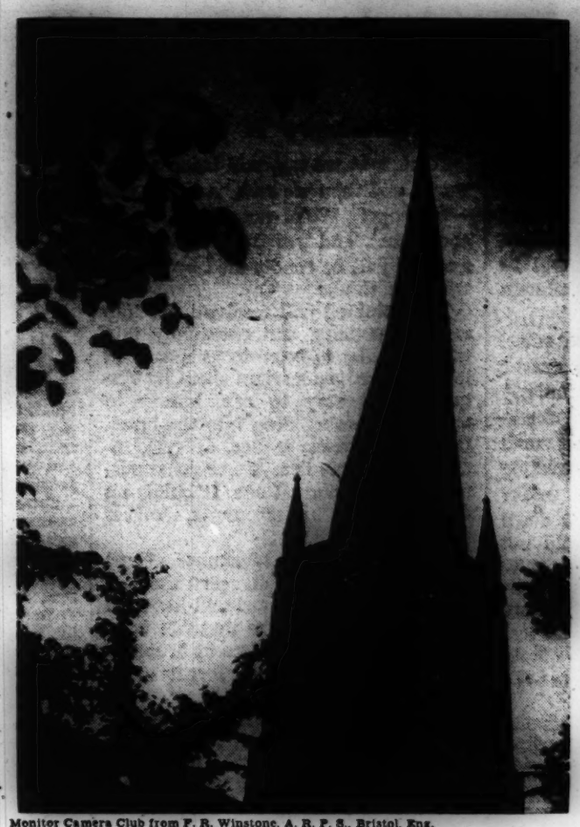
Right Proportion

Customer: "Are these half dozen rings all you have in stock? Why, you have a whole trayful of engagement rings over there!"

Jeweler: "Yes, sir, but it'll take that whole trayful of engagement rings to work off those half dozen wedding rings!"

Sign Packs a Punch

A warning sign near a Canadian Army camp in Britain reads: "Camp Speed Limit 10 m. p. h., or 10 Days' Pay."



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Twisted Spire of Derbyshire

The picturesque shingle pattern further accentuates the fact that the spire is eight feet out of line. The cause of this unique structural design is attributed to imperfectly seasoned Spanish chestnut timbers which warped beneath the weight of the leaden covering some 500 years ago.

Daily Quotation

LET the counsel of thine own heart stand: for there is no man more faithful unto thee than it. For a man's mind is sometime wont to tell him more than seven watchmen, that sit above in a high tower.—Ecclesiasticus

Bonus for Bombs

Barrington, Ill.

Last November the 29 members of Barrington Boy Scout Troop No. 21 of Barrington, Ill., a town of 3,560 population about 25 miles northwest of Chicago, notified the U. S. Army that they intended to purchase a bomber.

The agreement called for the sale of $300,000 worth of war bonds. The Scouts pledged to sell that amount in their community by May 1 under the direction of their scout master, Roy Wilmering. The army on its part promised to name the bomber in honor of the troop.

By the middle of April the group had sold its quota but decided to sell another $100,000 worth of bonds in the remaining two weeks in order to equip the plane with a supply of bombs.

A couple of nights prior to May 1 the troop turned over the $400,000 to an army official in appropriate ceremonies in a Barrington theater. On display at the theater was a 10-foot model of the proposed plane with the troop's name emblazoned on it. The army had sent it in recognition of this Boy Scout Troop that had chalked up an average sale of $13,796 worth of bonds per member in less than six months.

Brevities

Punch ©: In Finland men's suits made chiefly of wood cost £25 and are very plain. No fancy wainscots.

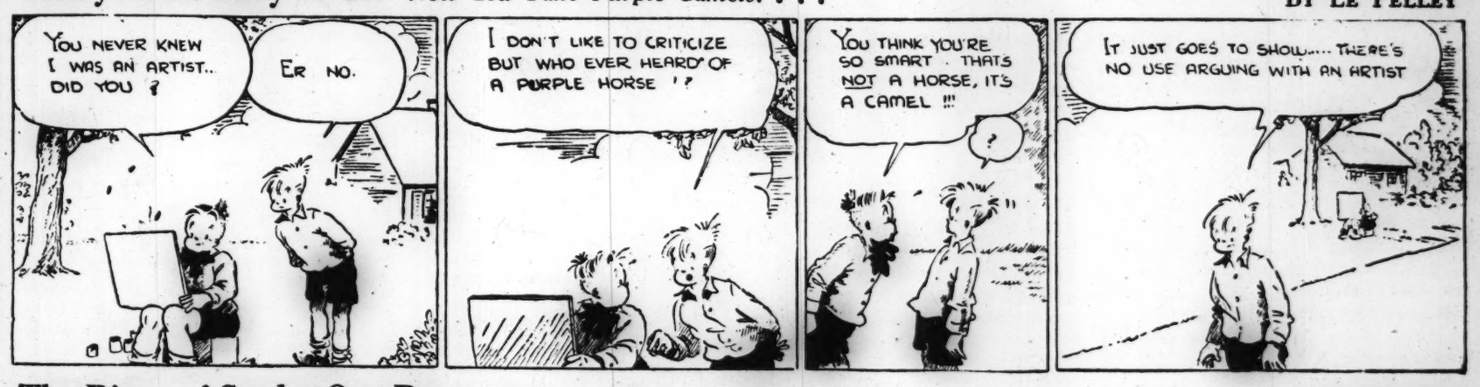
Grit: In modern literature there's nothing quite so obsolete as last year's cookbook.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK.. CHARLES SHUE ENVISIONS A WORLD ON ROLLER SKATES IN ORDER TO SAVE GAS.

ZING
MAIL
ROLLER SKATES WOULD BE A GREAT BOON TO THE POSTMEN
DONAHUE MUST HAVE FORGOTTEN HIS SKATES THIS MORNIN'
CENTRAL PARK
MOUNTED COPS WOULD FIND RIDING MUCH SMOOTHER
TO DEPOT
HUSTLING FOR THE 7:50 MIGHT BE REAL SPORT
SKATES MIGHT HELP SOME BIG LEAGUERS TO STEAL MORE BASES --AND THEN AGAIN, WOULD THEY?

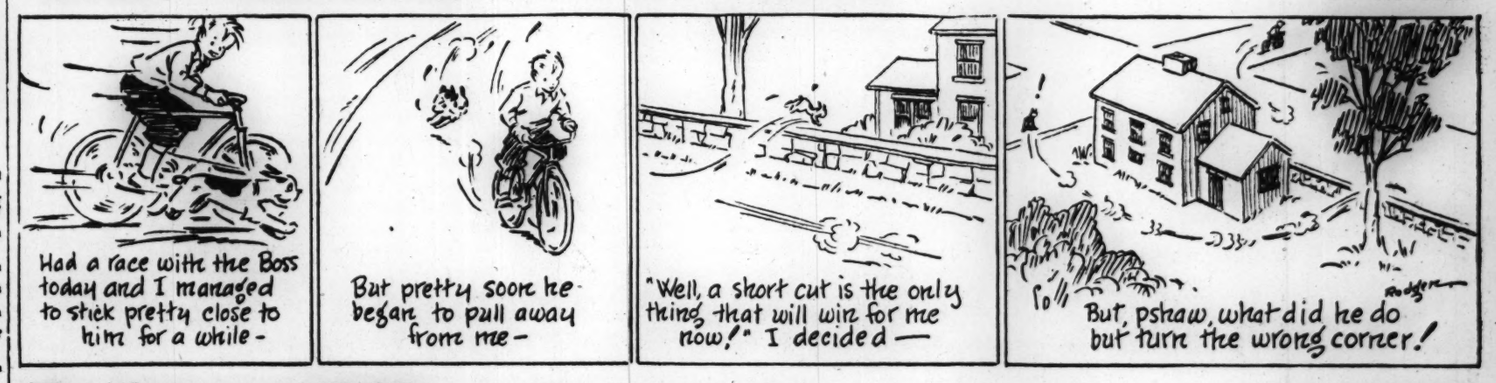
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Now You Take Purple Camels. . . .*

By Le Pelley


YOU NEVER KNEW I WAS AN ARTIST.. DID YOU ?
ER NO.
I DON'T LIKE TO CRITICIZE BUT WHO EVER HEARD OF A PURPLE HORSE !?
YOU THINK YOU'RE SO SMART THAT'S NOT A HORSE, IT'S A CAMEL !!!
IT JUST GOES TO SHOW..... THERE'S NO USE ARGUING WITH AN ARTIST

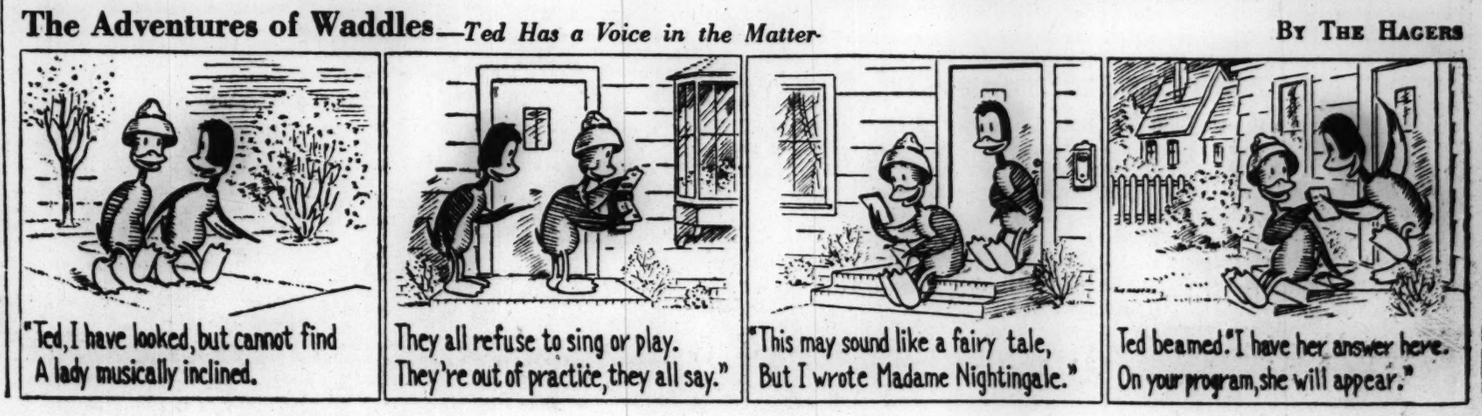
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well, You Can't Say I Didn't Try!*

By Rodgers


Had a race with the Boss today and I managed to stick pretty close to him for a while-
But pretty soon he began to pull away from me-
"Well, a short cut is the only thing that will win for me now!" I decided—
But, pshaw, what did he do but turn the wrong corner!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Has a Voice in the Matter*

By The Hagers


"Ted, I have looked, but cannot find A lady musically inclined.
They all refuse to sing or play. They're out of practice, they all say."
"This may sound like a fairy tale, But I wrote Madame Nightingale."
Ted beamed. "I have her answer here. On your program, she will appear."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cushioning the Gas Shortage

Hundreds of retailers in the East will be put out of business by the latest Office of Defense Transportation ruling on deliveries. Millions of commuters, workers, and school children will be seriously affected by the curtailment in bus schedules.

The situation amounts to an emergency of magnitude. If such drastic steps are required to meet it, similarly bold relief measures should be forthcoming. What, for example, of the small businessmen dependent upon making their deliveries for continued trade? Many are now virtually closed down on but two days' notice. Should not some way be found to tide them over this emergency?

What can be done to use buses more as feeders for the rail lines, and less as parallel competitors? Here is surely a rich field of possibilities for the ODT to examine.

And while the pleasure drivers are being stopped, it would be interesting to observe the results of questioning of cars with B and C stickers going to and from work with their drivers as the sole passengers.

Until all the facts are before us, we can only assume that these sharp orders are justified by the acuteness of the shortage. It is interesting to observe that these orders are not the work of any single Government agency or bureau. The general picture of shortage is the concern of Petroleum Administrator Ickes, to whom figures both of probable supply and military demand are given. His conclusions as to the amounts of gasoline to be available for civilians is passed along to the Office of Defense Transportation and to the Office of Price Administration where steps are taken to cut commercial and private consumption to fit the cloth.

Military requirements in the Tunisian past, the bombing present and the invasion future are, of course, the big drain. The Middle Western floods, and other transportation difficulties are among the principal limiting factors on supplies.

Authorities say no great improvement is in sight during the next 60 days. This makes it all the more imperative that everything possible be done to cushion the impact of the emergency, by equalizing sacrifices and spreading them over as wide an area as feasible.

Air Front

The Nazis invented a word "Coventryize" to describe the destruction wrought by their bombs and boasted that the process would reduce England to rubble. They dropped 250 tons of high explosive on Coventry in one night; the RAF dumped 2,000 tons on Dortmund in one hour. The British Bomber Command has now unloaded 100,000 tons on Germany.

In addition American Flying Fortresses and Liberators in daylight raids are bombing German coastal regions, particularly submarine nests and factories, while the lightning-fast British Mosquitoes are also helping to keep Nazi air defenses on a 24-hour shift. Moreover, the German people face the prospect of a constantly increasing tempo of bombing. British bomber production has risen 40 per cent since January and American air forces in England are mounting steadily.

These raids are not made without cost. The RAF reported 38 bombers lost in the Dortmund attack, and the Mannheim-Pilsen raid a few weeks ago cost 55 aircraft. For two nights that would mean, besides the great planes, nearly 1,000 highly trained men—who while often able to land are no longer of service to the Allied air forces. But the evidence of damage done is so overwhelming that the British and American bomber commands—now rapidly growing—have been able and willing to pay the price. The damage includes, not merely the wrecking of cities, but the destruction of large numbers of enemy planes.

Soon American air forces will be sharing the burden of night bombing, and there is every indication that a test will be made to see, as Mr. Churchill said, whether air war will bring a collapse in Germany and Italy. It certainly has won the status of another front and deserves fullest exploitation. Yet we were relieved to hear Mr. Churchill add,—"so long as other measures are not neglected."

Question: Now that women roustabouts are replacing drafted men with the circus, will the traditional rallying call of the circus folk be changed from "Hey Rube!" to "Hey Ruby!"?

Tomorrow Is Ours

Tomorrow, we say, will bring a new world, and then we add, "a better one—we hope!" We're not entirely sure about that, and yet the world of tomorrow will be conditioned by us—by what we think.

This thinking will resolve itself into national policies, and eventually into what we like to refer to as a way of life. So why be uncertain about it? The question is easy to ask, harder to answer. It probes deep into the heart. It may find there malice, distrust, indifference, prejudice. A war consciousness is not a normal one. It builds up the emotions, stirs anger, rouses hatreds.

Americans will remember Pearl Harbor. The British will recall the horror of the blitz. Germans will have the remembrance of bombs that fell from Allied planes. The victims of brutality will not find it easy to forget or to forgive.

Yet hate is a poison more deadly to the hater than the hated. The business of war is tense and terrible, but out of it will come tomorrow and a new world built upon malice, resentment, bitterness, or a world constructed upon rational thinking, and deliberately patterned on sound principles.

It will be possible to repair the outward damage of bombs, to restore and even improve the material structure of cities. It will not be so easy to repair the damage to the nations' thinking. But it will be even more essential, and there has been some useful clearing of mental underbrush. We are beginning to lay the foundation of the world of tomorrow already, in our thought. It is well to watch closely the sort of a world we are building!

Hope for French Unity

Friends of France and freedom will be heartened by the evident agreement between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud to form a central executive committee in which both leaders will have equal responsibility. This is the best augury for French unity that has yet appeared. It presages a lowering, if not the removal, of the chief obstacle to wholehearted collaboration among Frenchmen. This has been a rivalry for power between the two outstanding French figures of the day.

In nearly every other exchange between these two Generals, maneuvers for position have been only thinly disguised, and at times have been quite frank. Neither has sought to conceal from the other his suspicion that any concession made for France's sake would be perverted to the uses of partisan politics and for permanent one-sided political advantage. Each plan put forward has been designed with a top seat for its designer.

Back of this personal rivalry a broader contest seethed. It involved the political fortunes of many persons and parties who had grouped themselves around one or the other of the two leaders. But preparation for a meeting between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud apparently has included much discussion as to the position of many of these men. It now looks as if some of those associated in the public thought with leaning toward the Nazi "new order" will be well on the outside of any arrangements made.

The plan for an executive committee is straightforward. It provides for appointment by the leaders of two men each, this group of six then jointly to select three more members. Responsibility is to be collective; General de Gaulle will alternate with General Giraud in presiding over the meetings; each document will be signed by both men and by the commissioner or commissioners responsible for that particular paper. The committee is to be temporary, conforming to republican laws of 1872, and is to be followed, when France is liberated, by a provisional government.

Thus the opportunity for any French party or parties to intrench themselves before the people of France have had a chance to decide their own future is to be kept at a minimum. Frenchmen's minds and hearts are to be free to fight for France without diversion by political wrangles, which should have less meaning under the compromise now proposed. Such a development would be of great importance not only to the people of France but to every nation whose troops must help to break down the prison walls the Nazis have built around Europe.

A schoolboy wrote that the United States does not raise silk worms because it gets its silk from the rayon, which is a larger animal and gives more silk. Too much, we would say, to judge by the fit around the ankles.

Our Readers Say—

Editors . . . Are Trustees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The quality of fairness is implicit in a discussion, such as Mr. David Hinshaw's, of the lofty estate of journalism and our prized constitutional guaranty of a "free press which has served and preserved the rights of free men." In a text unblemished by deliberate distortion the broad and just bases for extolling the virtues of editors are unquestioned; the softness of the tones of criticism and warnings are understandable. However, the strong praise and weak indictment which in Mr. Hinshaw's hands are balanced with intellectual restraint, when exaggerated, as they are by his practical colleagues, lead and actually have led to complacency, smugness and even arrogance on the part of too many journalists.

Common and fundamental errors are the assumptions (1) that freedom of the press means exclusively freedom from government domination; (2) that all attacks upon the press are attacks from *without*. Mr. Hinshaw says, "Always there has been and always there will be attempted official intimidation, limitation or regulation of the press." Is there no threat, at least equally great and infinitely more insidious since the opponent is not as open and notorious as officialdom, from organized wealthy minorities, politicians, pressure groups and, even, from selfish and perverted personalities who have become powerfully entrenched as publishers?

Mr. Hinshaw recognizes only part of a problem when he urges editors not to withhold facts or put them out of focus as one means of resisting attacks from without. Indeed, such abuses accompanied too often by sensationalism as a stimulus to circulation; by knuckling under to favor-tossing politicians and money-spending advertisers; by toadying on the part of economically pressed writers and reporters to the personal whims of owners and publishers—these and others as flagrant and ugly are self-destructive forces calling for no help against outside attacks or, at any rate, making the press a push-over for aggressors much less worthy than our government.

When wildly expanding advertising campaigns adding unreasonably to the cost of living (to say nothing of shocking our sensibilities) invite the interference of eager agencies of the government, the escape is not in the direction of some much-needed area of self-policing but towards the convenient and popular cover of constitutional protection. A reaction of admittedly excessive censorship to indiscreet wartime disclosures, inspired oftener by overzealousness than obstructionist motives, calls at once for loud protests against the limitation of the press; but the finger of self-accusation is limp.

A leading Washington newspaper says the anti-trust suit of the Government against the Associated Press "smells." Before starting to distinguish odors arising from this litigation, let us first read the article about the underlying principles by Prof. Zechariah Chafee whose nose for the scents of freedom—speech, press and all the common or garden varieties—is tried and true. He says, among other things, "Liberty of the press . . . must mean something much bigger than the right of some newspapers to deprive other newspapers of access to a vital channel of information. . . ."

Like all of us, editors should first look within themselves for the equipment, for the machinery of improvement to elevate them to that higher estate which is their goal. All of us will leap to the defense and advancement of a bulwark of our liberty which is strong and worthy. As Mr. Hinshaw said in closing, "Only an editor who has a tender regard for the ever-living truth that he is merely a trustee, never an owner, of the power he holds over public thought and action, will be a worthy member of a free society's fourth estate."

Evanston, Ill. ERNEST SCHEIN

Mexico Has Spuds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A quarter of a century ago officials of the United States Government found that some Mexican products were below the standard of the same American goods on the grounds of packing, or sanitation, or handling. An import prohibition was then instituted on goods from all the thirty Mexican States and territories except three. The Mexican people and the Mexican Government long ago took steps to correct these difficulties. Great progress has taken place in Mexico since the last war in the agricultural, mining, industrial, educational and social fields. In some respects Mexico has left the United States far behind.

Now, what do we find in the present situation with respect to the grievous injustice, weighing against the majority of Mexican States due to United States Government rulings a quarter of a century old? And despite the vast improvement in Mexican economic life?

We find agricultural co-operatives in Mexico begging us to do something in the United States to allow the exportation of clean, wholesome potatoes to the American market, where they are sorely needed, but are prohibited entrance under these antiquated rulings. Neither the Mexican government nor the Mexican people want to send to this country goods that are unfit for the market. The opposite is the case; they simply ask for United States sanitary officials to reopen the matter promptly; to see that these products are now of the highest quality and sanitary standards; to ameliorate a condition at present without justification; to give a practical demonstration in behalf of the American consumer and the Mexican agricultural producer of the content of the good neighbor policy. This is a justified grievance of all Mexican States. We want the United States to treat us, not under the bias of prejudices 25 years old, but in the light of a present knowledge of modern, progressive Mexico. This is not the contention of Mexico only, with respect to the American attitude, but of all Latin-America.

JOSEPH I. PUENTE,
Executive Secretary,
Mexican Chamber of Commerce
of Chicago, Ill.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Whistling in the Shadow

A Night in Guam

It has come as a shock to us to realize that Toyama must have been a Japanese spy. Ever since that December day in 1941 we Americans have learned much about how Japan planted her key men on our possessions for many, many years, awaiting just such a tragic hour as befell our little island of Guam. These men posed as harmless gardeners, tailors, merchants, etc., and our country played the kindly, unsuspecting host to them while they were paving the way for this treachery.

* * *

It was toward the end of the last world war, while my husband was on duty that we first met Toyama and his young wife. He was the village baker at Sumay, on the Island of Guam, and as we had to pass the large open window of their bakery shop on our way down a path to the sea to swim, we often stopped for a moment to exchange greetings with them. He spoke fairly good English. His wife had very little to say, and for the most part she just smiled and bowed to us. Sometimes I thought she looked a little lonely and seemed to think I understood, for I too was a bride and far away from my home and family. On still nights weird, plaintive music floated up to our veranda from Toyama's shop where she played her samisen. They were young, very much in love, and we liked them.

There was one night when Toyama was not a spy.

We had not been there so very long when a typhoon struck the island, destroying many native houses, all the vegetables and fruits. In those days there were no cold storage facilities on the ships, so the supplies brought out there were limited indeed. Consequently, we were reduced to canned salmon and rice for as long as three months. All the yeast spoiled during this period.

This was followed in the early winter by still another disaster for doctors stationed there were hard pressed to give the natives the care they should have liked to give them. Some of us carried nourishment into native houses, and did other errands to help out. I was asked to go to Toyama's Bakery to see how they were faring. I found them battling "the last enemy" that was threatening their tiny baby. I stayed through most of the night with them, where we watched through those long hours in the back of that hot bake shop. We were not two races, but one, struggling for a common victory—to have their baby restored to them. Toward dawn improvement came and two young parents were happy indeed. I can still see their faces in that dim lamp light in the sweltering tropical heat where we had been on guard all night. When the little one opened his eyes and smiled at us, then fell into a natural sleep, great tears rolled down their brown cheeks.

* * *

Christmas morning had rather a cheerless outlook—no ships had come in, hence no mail. Then, there came a timid knock on the front screen door, and when our house boy, Jose, opened it there stood the little Japanese mother, dressed in her best kimono in honor of our holy day, and holding in her outstretched hand a cloth-covered bowl. In the bowl reposed four rolls. To be sure they were made from the yeast that had soured during the typhoon, and they were grey and coarse, but her gratitude and love were unfeigned, and we ate them for breakfast, and our hearts were lighter because the giver had given us of herself, the best she had in her house.

* * *

Perhaps Toyama now wears the uniform of a high ranking naval officer which he might have had hidden away in his wicker trunk all these years, and he may be sitting in state in the Governor's palace, over which now flies the flag of the Rising Sun. Sometimes perhaps he remembers that night. I do. His son and mine were born in Guam and both of them may be flying planes. Mine is. When I try to remember something besides the trickery of the Japanese, I remember those worn but grateful faces in that dim lamp light in back of a bakery shop in Guam.

That was the night Toyama was not a spy.

HAZEL HITCHCOCK FOX

Mirror of World Opinion

"Wait for Baby"

The following editorial from a junior college newspaper is believed by the faculty adviser to be representative of the thoughts and feelings of the civilian college freshman during the past year.

In a way, we've tried to forget all year that Bill has been crouching in a foxhole. He was with us in high school a while back, went overseas months ago. He's been clinging close to the earth, in muck, his muscles hard and aching, his eyes like slits. He is, perhaps, no longer of civilization, but his every motion is for civilization.

Meanwhile we've been wondering what the civilization is that he is fighting for. Does it lie only in the economic slavery of the blacks, in promises of glib politicians, in crowded tenements, in crusty clods of drought-stricken soil, in the snail's pace of Willow Run? In a flag-waving kind of American exploitation?

We seem to hear Bill answering, "That's not what we're fighting for. Of course not. We're fighting for Peter Rabbit stories and Joe Palooka, 'third down: two to go' and 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' a shrill clarinet and the swell of 'Ole Man River,' a Saturday night date at the Bijou and a bowl of mulligatawny. Those are the things we dream about."

Yes, we conclude, civilization includes the good and the bad, the insignificant and the colossal. Bill, we think, will come back with a new realization of what this world needs. He may not raise again that old American flag with the legend "Don't tread on me," but he will struggle to make the world the kind of world he thinks it ought to be. He will probably suffer defeat and disillusionment. But minute fragments of his ideal must pass on to his children, and their children, and theirs. . . . And in the wiseness of time, a future historian may write, "The second World War was a milepost on the road to internationalism." Joe Palooka and Peter Rabbit will have been saved, and nationalistic exploitation lost.

Oh, Bill, "Wait for Baby!"—*The Tiltonian*, Tilton, N. H.

The Wide Horizon

Stepping Stone to Invasion?

By M. D. Gieberich

With the Tunisian campaign victoriously behind the Allied forces, the waiting world asks, Where next? Where will the armies strike now? Where will the next blow fall?

Sicily, one of the obvious stepping stones from the African coast to the European coast of the Mediterranean, has 18 air fields that are tempting targets and four sea bases. These must first be subdued.

It was early spring when we last sailed from Naples in an abominable little boat to arrive at Messina the following morning, a Messina which years before had been engulfed by streams of lava from a still active Etna whose feather of smoke rises daily against a sky as blue as lapis lazuli and whose glow by night changes the sky to red and sets on fire its mantle of snow.

Etna's warning of danger goes unheeded, for from the fertile soil above the lava prosperity has come in the wake of destruction and it is there that the Italians plant their groves and raise the unexcelled tomatoes which become the sauce that is as necessary to an Italian meal as spaghetti itself. Natives will tell you that 200 pounds of tomatoes grown in volcanic soil will make 120 pounds of paste whereas only 20 pounds of paste will be obtained from the same amount of water-filled tomatoes grown elsewhere.

At any rate, the gardens are luxuriant and I have never seen more flourishing trees or fruit than in the lemon groves of Sicily. There are other citrous fruits but the lemon predominates.

* * *

The way from Messina to Palermo, which Allied soldiers must follow, lies between the sea and groves and the air is filled with the fragrance of them. There is a fat Sicilian in the coach with us. He waves a pudgy hand toward the thickly planted trees, smiles with rapture and chants, "*Limoni, limoni, crescono limoni da per tutto!*" At every station he climbs laboriously from the train and panting, climbs laboriously back again, bringing us finer and still finer specimens of the beautiful lemons which, as he says, "grow everywhere."

The very land is joyous and we are not surprised when we reach Palermo to find that it is a gala day. The International Horse Show is on. We engage a brightly varnished carriage. The coachman wears a camellia in his buttonhole and the horse has a pheasant's feather in his bridle and bells that tinkle with every toss of his head. The driver cracks his whip and we fall in line with other carriages drawn by be-feathered horses and driven by coachmen laughing and exchanging deadly insults with smiles and good cheer.

The tourist season is still weeks away. The gay crowds are Italians and the foreigners, mostly Polish, French, and English who are showing horses.

It is an outdoor show. The grandstand is a tribute, unintentional no doubt, but still a tribute, to della Robbia with its decor of branches of orange and lemon trees hung with golden fruit or, perhaps, it is a peasant custom and inspired della Robbia to encircle his madonnas and chubby infants with garlands of fruit and flowers.

Whatever the reason, the result is a thing of extraordinary beauty. There are vistas of the sea, high mountains make a backdrop against a cloudless sky and Etna flaunts its feather above its crown of snow. It is a superb setting for the spirited horses and brilliant riders.

* * *

Tomorrow we will see the "sights" starred by Baedeker and the *Guide Bleu*, especially Monreale and the Byzantine mosaics which are the prime purpose of our visit to Palermo. From Palermo we will go to Syracuse where papyrus grows in the pool of Arethusa's fountain and marble ruins are enduring reminders of other civilizations, and so, on to Taormina.

Taormina, too, has its relics in stone of the time when Sicily reflected the glory that was Greece's and long before it was a part of the glory that was Rome. Taormina is gayer than Syracuse. Messina, by comparison, is merely a sordid port and Palermo a social butterfly in spite of its military importance, and who thought of military importance when the 1920's were past and the 1930's not yet become the 1940's?

Taormina is pre-eminently a holiday town filled during the season with alluring shops, flowers, donkeys, painted carts, and visitors from the four corners of the globe. They bargain and buy, drink tea on the terrace of a one-time monastery, and admire the view of the sea miles below, and the view of the mountains above, oblivious to the eternal menace of Etna.

Today Sicily is menaced by another and better directed weapon than Etna's long-mute guns.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1367-1383 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 630 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 62b Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1329 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.